younger robber marched up boldly to the tree and requested the executioners to hang him up and drop him, instead of choking him up. The prayers of Clark were agonizing, and were heard by the citizens living near. Clark is said to have killed sixteen men during his life.

The indignation of citizens at the outrage of these men was so great that the ladies of the community, and many of the colored people, requested the Mayor to have the bodies buried outside of the cemetery. Esquire Rice, in accordance with this request, has ordered that the bodies be interred in one of the old fields near our town.

Messrs. Hancock and Simpson identified their watches among those found in possession of the burglars.

Coroner Ed. Brown summoned a jury and held an inquest this morning. The verdict was that the parties came to their death on the night of the 5th inst., by strangulation by hanging, at the hands of parties unknown.

Messrs. L. E. Powers, John T. Petty, Joseph Milner, Andrew Brown, J. T. Westmoreland, and A. W. Porter composed the jury.

WONDER CAVE.

Startling Phenomenon in Wayne County, Tenn.—Reported Discovery of Ice that Never Melts (?)

From a Nashville Paper.

The following curious, perhaps sensational statements concerning the discovery in a cave in Perry County, of a remarkable phenomenon connected with rock foundations, are made by the correspondent of Waynesboro paper, in a letter dated the 21st ult., from Linden, in Perry County. One of the gentlemen cited in the correspondence as indorsing the statements made, Hon. T. M. Brasher, is well known in this city, where he made many acquaintances during the session of the Legislature, in which he served as a member of the Lower House. The following is the letter:

LINDEN, PERRY CO., TENN., Aug. 21, 1872.

There has been perhaps the most remarkable and extraordinary discovery made in our county that you or any one else ever heard of. Some ten days since, T. M. Brashear, Esq., our late Representative from this county; Major J. L. Webb, our excellent Sheriff, and J. P. Wilson, our efficient Tax Collector, were together at Major Webb's, and for recreation took a walk in and around his farm, when coming to the hills on the south of Major Webb's place, they approached the mouth of a cave in the side of the hill, from which, in wet weather, a stream of water usually flowed. Feeling very warm, they concluded to enter the cave to cool off a little, and upon entering the mouth of the cave, were surprised at the unusual coldness that pervaded the cavern. Thinking there must be something in the dark recesses of the cavern to produce such unusual coldness in the atmosphere, they concluded to penetrate still further into the cave, to see if they could not clear up the mystery. Procuring lights, they entered the cave, and, after proceeding some 75 feet, upon turning an angle, they beheld, to their astonishment, the whole interior of the cave festooned with the most beautiful stalagmites the eye of man ever beheld. Holding up their lights, they gazed upon the beautiful sight with pleased astonishment, and, upon a nearer approach, they found the stalagmites to resemble the hardest, clearest ice, and cold as the touch of the ice-king himself. Becoming by this time chilled through with the coldness of the place, each of the gentlemen broke off a lump of this strange wonder, and started to return. Before reaching the mouth of the cavern, their hands were so chilled they could scarcely hold the strange substance, and upon reaching the outer air, they laid it down upon the ground, thinking it would soon acquire the temperature of the atmosphere. After resting fifteen or twenty minutes, they started for Mr. Webb's residence, each carrying, as best he might, his lump of rock ice, for I know of no other name by which to call it. Arriving at the house, they placed the crystals on a table, and waited patiently to see if it would melt, or even turn warmer. After waiting some half hour, and finding that it still retained its former coldness, one of the party suggested that they should try it in a pitcher of water. This was done, and to their infinite astonishment the glass pitcher in which it was placed was soon covered on the outside with moisture, similar to that produced by ice. Not being yet satisfied, they concluded to drink of the contents, and the question now was as to who should give the first trial. Mr. Wilson at length said as he was the youngest, and consequently the stoutest, he would try it, and he thereupon drank a hearty draught, and declared it equal to the best ice water. The other two gentlemen also drank of the water, and Mr. Brashear assured the writer of this that it was equal to the best ice water. At dinner they tried it in milk, and it soon made Mrs. Webb's excellent buttermilk as cold almost as ice itself. It produced the same effect upon butter as ice, and still retained its original frigidity. A number of persons have since visited this wonderful cave and carried off portions of this rock which they are using for all the purposes of ice, and it sustains no diminution in bulk or loss of coldness. Strange and improbable as all this may seem, yet it can be certified to by a number of our best citizens. Dr. Black is using it in his practice, and it proves an excellent anæsthetic, having the same effect as ice when mixed with salt. Mr. Thomas French and Colonel Waggoner, hotel keepers in Linden, used it in their hotels during Court week, to the astonishment of their guests. Specimens will be sent to our State Geologist for analyzation. If any one doubts the above plain statement of simple facts, they are referred to Hon. T. M. Brashear, Hon. G. H. Nixon, John A. Pitts, Esq., Major John L. Webb, Jo. Wilson, Thomas French, Captain Easley, Professor in the Academy, and a number of others of the most reliable men in the county. Respectfully, R. A. S.

P. S. I will send you a box of this rock ice by the first conveyance to your place.

THE BANGOR SUICIDE.

A Strange Life and Its Strange Ending.

From the Belfast (Me.) Journal.

In 1861 there lived in Bangor a physician named William H. Jewett, a well educated and intelligent man, who enjoyed a good practice. An ardent Democrat, he shared the persecutions which at that time were bestowed upon those of his political faith, until in disgust he abandoned his practice, sold up his effects, and left the place. After some wanderings he settled at North Haven, one of the Fox Islands, in Penobscot Bay, where he occupied a house alone. He held little intercourse with the people of the place generally, seeming to brood over the injustice which had exiled him from his home. With a few, however, generally young men, he formed acquaintances, and charmed them with the extent and variety of his information and his flow of conversation. He practised medicine to a considerable extent, and was known as a skilful, though eccentric, physician. But to the world generally he was cold and reticent, living in a house entirely alone, and preparing himself his simple meals. Within a few months he fell ill, and during that time two young women had gone daily to his house to do the work and look after his comfort.

Last week, the editor of this paper, who had known Dr. Jewett only as a subscriber, received from him the following letter:

NORTH HAVEN, Aug. 13, 1872.

WILLIAM H. SIMPSON—*Dear Sir*: If you will send to me the author or the father-in-law to the article in your *Journal* of June 20, 1872, first column, "Handling and Docility of Farm Stock," I will make him (you indorsing him as the real identical author, or as the man who at heart entertains such feelings), I will devise to him an amount that will enable him to carry his humane body, and I hope heavenly purpose to some desirable results, if he needs such help. I think my earthly career is nearly ended. I think that within ten or twelve days I shall pass the river. Let him come soon. I am indebted to the *Journal* about three-fourths of one year. If necessary, send in your bill if you please. And please forward the enclosed letter as directed. Please write me. Yours, &c., WILLIAM H. JEWETT.

The article referred to is one showing the advantages of treating animals kindly rather than harshly. The letter enclosed was addressed to the Secretary of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and was written as requested. A reply to this letter was mailed on the 17th, stating that the real author of the article was unknown—that it was copied from an agricultural publication not remembered. Before that letter reached its destination, the hand that sought it was cold in death. Dr. Jewett had died by one of the strangest suicides ever recorded in the history of self-destruction.

On the morning of the 16th, six days after the date of the above letter, he sent one of the young women for two quarts of spirits of turpentine, which was brought to him. At night he told his attendants that they need not call as early as usual, or not until about 8 o'clock. What transpired in that room during that long night no mortal knows, but just before the hour fixed for the return of his attendants, a cry of fire was raised, and smoke and flame were discovered issuing from the house. The persons who rushed to the spot found the door fastened on the inside. Those who first entered beheld an appalling sight. Stretched upon his bed, with no garment but his shirt, lay the Doctor, with the great artery of his leg severed. The blood flooded the bed and fell in streams to the floor, mingled with the turpentine which had been previously poured over the bed and floor. The back part of the room was a mass of flame. Strong arms seized the bed and bore the unconscious man to the open air. The Doctor, with ten or twelve days ... laid him by the roadside, and stood around his bed, knowing that no human aid could avail. The red stream of his life blood continued to pour out, a few struggling gasps, and the poor recluse laid down forever the burden of his sorrows. Kind hands closed his eyes and composed his limbs. And then, unused to weep, found tears upon their cheeks, as they thought of his silent, solitary, cheerless hermit life, and his strange mysterious death. It remains for us only to say that the house and all its contents were burned, although his design of being burned with it was frustrated.

—Up in British Columbia they carry on an extensive traffic in Chinese women. An "olive-eyed Celestial" damsel brought \$500 the other day.

The Chicago Tribune.

Wednesday Morning, September 11, 1872.

The President has issued a proclamation abolishing all duties on imports from Japan in Japanese vessels, the rule to hold good so long as Japan imposes no duties on imports from the United States.

All the New York daily papers are satisfied with the result in Maine, and honors appear to be easy. The *Tribune* looks upon it as the precursor of a brilliant victory for the Liberals in November.

New York despatches state that there is not the least doubt of the innocence of Forrester in connection with the Nathan murder. The prisoner himself courts an investigation, and feels confident of proving an alibi.

Dr. Schoeppe, recently acquitted at Carlisle, Pa., of the murder of Miss Steinnecke, has filed a caveat to the will of deceased. The Doctor lays claim to Miss Steinnecke's estate under said bill, which was admitted to probate early in 1869.

General Sheridan telegraphs from Duluth, Minn., that the Yellowstone Expedition, started out by the Northern Pacific Railroad managers, is a failure, the engineers refusing to proceed farther than the mountains of the Yellowstone Valley, fearing an attack by Indians.

The Texas cattle fever is prevailing to a considerable extent in McLean County, Illinois. Forty milch cows have died from the disease in Lexington within two weeks, and many more are sick. Every case has proved fatal, the animals living from two to six days.

One of the men summoned for a juror in the Fair trial, now pending in San Francisco, stated to the Court that he had been approached by a person who offered him \$1,000 if he would secure a place on the jury and vote for the acquittal of the accused. The accused party is under arrest to answer to the charge of contempt.

Judge Wallace, of the County Court, in the matter of the delinquent tax cases, decided yesterday that his Court has jurisdiction to render judgment against delinquents for general taxes and special assessments. The Judge cited a long array of authorities to sustain his decision. It now remains to be seen what the delinquents will do about it.

The work of colonizing colored voters in Pennsylvania has been commenced by the Grantites, a small squad being forwarded from Washington on Monday. The negroes assert that they are to work on a railroad, but what particular railroad it is they have not the least idea. They also say that their contract only covers a short period of time, and that they intend to vote for Grant.

The recent remarkable prosperity of the New York *Times*, of which that paper has boasted so much of late, is thus accounted for: The enterprising managers of that sheet have sent circulars to all the Postmasters in the New England States, requesting each of those gentlemen to forward them a list of the subscribers to the New York *Tribune*, promising to send to each of said subscribers a copy of the *Times* gratis, and to furnish the Postmaster a copy for his trouble.

The State Board of Equalization, which has been sitting at Springfield for several weeks, has about finished its work. From the figures presented, it would appear that the number of acres of land devoted to field products in Illinois is 11,397,-. Number of cattle in the State, 1,684,029; horses, 882,250; sheep, 1,010,475; hogs, 3,292,-. The Board has made a reduction in the assessment of Cook County of 5 per cent on personal property, and has increased the assessment 5 per cent on railroad property in this county.

The Grantites of the Nineteenth New York District have nominated H. H. Halloran, of Saratoga, for Congress. Philetus Sawyer has been renominated by the Grantites of the Sixth Wisconsin District. The National Democratic General Committee of Brooklyn, (anti-Greeley), has been revived, and has nominated the following candidates for Congress: Second District, John T. Henry, Republican; Third District, A. W. Tenney, Republican; Fourth District, George W. Baker, Democrat. Ex-Governor Perry has been nominated for Congress by the Conservatives of the Fourth South Carolina District. In the Twenty-Second New York District the Democrats and Liberals have nominated General Richard Sherman. W. H. M. Pusey, nominated by the Liberals of the Eighth Iowa District, has declined, alleging his inability to leave his business as the reason therefor.

The Chicago produce markets were rather more active yesterday. Mess pork was dull and nominal at \$14.25a14.37 1-2. Lard was firm at 8 7-8a9c per lb for winter, and 8 1-2a8 3-4c for summer. Meats were dull, and quoted easier at 6 1-4a6 3-8c for shoulders and 8 3-4c for short ribs. Highwines were steady at 89 1-2c per gallon. Lake freights were active and 1c lower, at 13c for corn by sail to Buffalo. Flour was firm and quiet. Wheat was irregular. Car lots were 2c higher and active, closing at \$1.25; options were quiet, and closed a shade lower, at \$1.19 3-4a1.20 seller the month, and \$1.17a1.17 1-2 for seller October. Corn was active, with little change in prices, closing at 38 1-2c cash, and 37 3-4a37 7-8c seller October. Oats were in good demand, and a shade firmer, closing at 24 1-2c bid for cash, and 25 1-4a25 1-2c seller October. Rye was dull and easier, closing at 54 3-4c. Barley was active, but 1-2c lower, at 65c for No. 2, and 63 1-2c seller the month. There was an active demand for hogs, and the market was strong at an average advance of 10c per 100 lbs, sales making at \$4.50a5.20 for inferior to extra. Cattle remain dull and weak. Sheep were quiet and steady. The stocks of grain in Chicago are 616,029 bu wheat, 4,190,735 bu corn, 847,226 bu oats, 102,602 bu rye, and 275,098 bu barley.

The Pope County (Ark.) Troubles.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 10.—Parties from Pope County this evening, report to the *Gazette* that General Upham is still at Russelville, with his guards, Sheriff Dodson's militia, about 150 men, are encamped two miles from that place. Everybody that can get away has left the County. Dodson goes to the stores and orders whatever he desires, giving in pay his order on the County. On a refusal to let anything go in that way, he threatens to break down the doors and take what he wants. He says they will have martial law in a few days, and then the people can get their pay in State money.

On Sunday General Upham sent off his guards and a well-known citizen to Dover, to ascertain if the parties there whom they desired to arrest, Palmer and others, would surrender to the civil authorities. They replied that they would do so cheerfully, if a fair trial was assured them; that he could select any Justice of the Peace in the county, and twelve jurymen from among the leading Republicans of the county, not identified with Dodson, and they would abide the result of a trial by them; and that if he desired to come to Dover they would guarantee him protection, but they could not surrender to Dodson. To these proposition, General Upham replied that it was for him, not them, to propose terms; that he recognized Dodson as the proper civil officer to whom they should surrender. Upham sent two of his guards to the city to-day, who arrived this evening with despatches for the Governor. It is thought they came for more men, and that Upham, before moving on Dover, will await reinforcements. Bloody times are anticipated when he makes a move in that direction with Dodson's militia.

Deputy Sheriff Williams is dead. It appears that he had 27 men with him. He met four young men of Dover, young Hale, a brother of the one murdered by the Sheriff's posse some time ago, Perry West, one of the prisoners who escaped on that occasion, and two others. He fired on them, when they returned the fire, mortally wounding Williams, and slightly wounding one of his men.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 10—Winds veering to Southerly and Westerly over New York and New England on Wednesday, and generally clear weather and rising temperature. Southerly to Southwesterly winds from Pennsylvania and New Jersey to Virginia, with partly cloudy weather along the coast. Easterly winds, cloudy weather and rain from North Carolina to Florida, and for probably the Southern portions of Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana. Cloudy weather and areas of rain from Kentucky to Wisconsin and Michigan, and probably Ohio. Northerly to Westerly winds and clearing weather for the interior of the Gulf States and Tennessee.

The Chicago Tribune.

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THE CAMPAIGN.

The Maine State Election.

Grantites Colonizing Voters in Pennsylvania.

Liberals Satisfied with the Political Prospect.

Close of Senator Schurz's Ohio Speaking Tour.

Congressional Nominations in Various States.

Miscellaneous Notes of the Campaign.

THE MAINE ELECTION.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—A *Tribune's* special from Augusta, Me., says: "Blaine's majority will not exceed 2,700. Perham's majority will be about 15,000. Burleigh (Republican) is elected to Congress by at out 1,800 majority. Fry (Republican) is elected to Congress by about 3,100. Hale has a large majority."

The President received a despatch from Speaker Blaine, last night, stating that Maine would give 15,000 Republican majority, and that the Republicans had carried all the Congressional Districts by at least 2,000 majority each.

LEWISTON, Me., Sept. 10.—Androscoggin County, complete, gives a Republican gain of 271 over last year. Republican county candidates for Senators and Representatives are all elected by large majorities. The *Evening Journal* has returns from 258 towns, which give a Republican majority of 14,918. The *Journal* states that, in this ratio, the State will give a Republican gain of from 5,000 to 6,000 from last year. It places the total majority at 16,000.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept 10.—The Kennebec *Journal*, to-morrow morning, will contain the following election returns: 245 towns have been heard from, which give a total vote of 97,454. The total vote in these towns last year was 81,184. Increase over the total vote of last year, 16,270. In 245 towns, Perham has 55,763, and Kimball 41,691. Perham's majority, 14,072. His majority in the same towns in 1871 was 9,888. The towns yet to hear from threw last year a total vote of 24,173.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—The result of the Maine election seems to please the journals of all parties in New York. The Grant organs express delight to find that an unmistakably fatal breach has not been made in their customary majority. The Liberal press point out with great satisfaction that they have made a gain in Maine of 30 per cent over the corresponding majority in the last Presidential campaign, and say, if other States do as well as the Grant strongholds in New England, Mr. Greeley will be triumphantly elected. In 1868 the office-holders were attached to the Johnson Administration, which fact renders still more significant the increased majority for Grant now that the multiplied offices are filled by his adherents. The *World* is content with the result in Maine, and shows that in three leading towns the Liberals gain over one thousand votes. The *Tribune* and *Sun* assert that Greeley's election is indicated by the verdict of Maine. The *Express* to-night says: "The late election in Maine scarcely raised a ripple in the placidity of the Democratic headquarters. If the result in that State had shown, even more largely, the strength of the Administrationists, it would not have found the Democrats unprepared. The fallacy of the hopes of making a respectable showing there received early recognition by the shrewd pilots of the Democratic campaign, and none of the sinews of war were placed in any such hopeless location."

From the tone of the different politicians around the Grant headquarters it would seem that they expected their lavish expenditure of money and perfect organization in Maine ought to have brought at least 20,000 majority.

GRANTITES COLONIZING VOTERS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The work of taking voters into Pennsylvania in behalf of the Radical party for the October election in that State has already begun. The first instalment left this city last evening, under the escort of two white men, and consisted of twenty-five blacks. The men, on being questioned, said they were going to Philadelphia to work on the railroad; that they did not know for whom they were going to work, nor the particular railroad on which they were to be employed, but that their expenses had been paid, and that they would return about the middle of October. They also gave the information that they intended to vote for Grant at the October election, they undoubtedly believing that they could vote in that State for President at that time.

Senator Wilson and Speaker Blaine, after much solicitation from the Chandler Committee, have consented to make several Grant speeches in Ohio during the next six weeks.

LIBERALS SATISFIED WITH THE POLITICAL PROSPECT.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—Among the callers at the Grant headquarters yesterday and to-day were a number of the Bourbon straights, who did not wish to register their names at the Liberal headquarters.

There is abundant confidence of decisive Greeley victories in the October elections, for in those States the defection has strength both in prominent and public journals, which is certainly not the case in Maine and Vermont. The Grant men are trying desperately to believe the contest already settled in their favor, but in truth their alarm is as vivid as ever, since their majority has fallen off 80 per cent in North Carolina, 20 per cent in Maine, and 8 per cent in Vermont. If this tendency settles the conflict, it will be Farmer Grant next year, and President Greeley.

CLOSE OF SENATOR SCHURZ'S OHIO SPEAKING TOUR.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 10.—Senator Schurz made the last speech of his Ohio tour this evening. He arrived this morning by special car from Columbus, and was received at the depot by a Committee who escorted him to the hotel. Many prominent gentlemen, including Mr. Groesbeck, called on him during the day. The meeting this evening was held in Court Street Market Square. A rule was adopted by the Liberal Committee, some time since, to eschew torchlights and powder, and depend on the good will of the people to display their enthusiasm by largely attending the meetings. Many of the ward clubs, however, insisted on carrying their torches, and made a very respectable display. The most significant part of the demonstration was the immense crowd of people surrounding the stands. It was one of those vast crowds that might be estimated anywhere from 15,000 to 25,000, and was a fitting climax to the great meetings held everywhere by the Senator. Emil Roth, editor of the *Volksfreund*, presided, and made a short address, after which he introduced Mr. Schurz, who spoke in German for two hours. As his voice could only reach a moiety of his audience, Milton Saylor, Senator H. B. Banning, Flamen Ball, Jr., J. M. Jordan, Colonel O. J. Dobbs, Colonel John F. Follett, and other gentlemen made speeches from the other stands. This is said to be the largest meeting ever held in Cincinnati. Thus ends one of the most brilliant and successful campaign tours ever made. Wherever he went in Indiana or Ohio his way was made glad by a cordial welcome, unparalleled enthusiasm, and monster meetings. The Post Office organs yelped at his heels like curs, and with no more effect, as their howls were lost in the cheers of the multitudes. The Senator left for St. Louis to-night, where he will rest till next week. He will then start for Pennsylvania, first making speeches at Watertown, Wis., and Fort Wayne, Ind.

POLITICAL ITEMS FROM THE STATE CAPITAL—GOVERNOR PALMER AND HIS SPEAKING APPOINTMENTS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Sept. 10.—The Grantites here do not get much encouragement from the news from Maine. They have confidently predicted that they would have a larger majority than that of four years ago, and the significant reduction of the majority, as reported to-day, falls with crushing weight upon the most sanguine of them. They see that the same percentage of reduction in each State would shut out from their view all the Post Offices, Assessorships, and Pension Agencies in this part of the country.

Judge Joseph Leddie has disappeared almost entirely from the political arena since his return from that exquisite failure at Louisville. He has little faith in Mayor Jack Smith's advice as to the mode of getting up a Convention, and it is said, on the other hand, that Jack has a very poor opinion of Joseph's executive and financial ability. One thing is certain, and that is, that there are no Bourbons in this part of the State any longer, since the men who were trying to use them were caught in the trick.

Hon. O. M. Hatch, Secretary of the State Liberal Executive Committee, leaves to-night for Chicago, with all the books and papers belonging to the Committee.

It is probable that Governor John M. Palmer will be unable to fill his appointments in this State for the present. His little daughter Susie is still dangerously ill, and little hopes are entertained of her recovery.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Sept. 10.—H. H. Halloran, of Saratoga, was, to-day, nominated by the Republicans of the Nineteenth District for Congress.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Sept. 10.—The Republican Convention of the Sixth Congressional District met here to-day. On an informal ballot, Philetus Sawyer was renominated, only two votes being cast against him.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, Sept. 10.—W. H. M. Pusey's withdrawal from the canvass for Congress on the Liberal ticket in the Eighth District is in the hands of the Chairman of the Congressional Committee. Impaired health of his partner, incapacitating him from taking charge, even temporarily, of the extended banking business, is assigned as his reason for declining.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—What is known as the old National Democratic General Committee of Brooklyn, now anti-Greeley, has been revived, and last night made the following Congressional nominations: Second District—John T. Henry, Republican; Third District—A. W. Tenney, Republican; Fourth District—George W. Baker, Democrat. The ticket will be completed at a future meeting.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 10.—Ex-Governor Perry has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats and Conservatives of the Fourth South Carolina District, now represented by Wallace.

ROME, N. Y., Sept. 10.—General Richard U. Sherman, to-day, was nominated for Congress by the Democrats and Liberals of the Twenty Second District.

THE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' CONVENTION.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—The following letter in relation to the approaching Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention at Pittsburgh, on the 17th, was received this morning by Colonel L. E. Dudley, Secretary of the Veterans' National Committee:

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 9, 1872.

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of 6th inst., extending to me, by your Committee, a pressing invitation to attend the grand mass Convention of veteran soldiers to be held in the City of Pittsburgh on the 17th inst. My desire to attend and meet again so many old companions in arms is very great, but my judgment tells me to leave the celebration entire to those whose motives cannot be misunderstood. I know no class of citizens better entitled to meet in Convention, and to have weight accorded to their views, than the veteran soldiers who risked their lives for the honor and perpetuity of their country. I am sure your counsels will be marked by wisdom and patriotism, and that the meeting of so many comrades will be a joyous and advantageous one. I wish for you all that you expect from your meeting of the 17th instant, and only regret that I cannot be with you on that occasion. With great respect, your obedient servant,

"U. S. GRANT."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MATTOON, Ill., Sept. 10.—The Liberal headquarters here is very lively at present. We have a meeting every evening, for short speeches, in part, but principally for the work of preparation for our grand mass-meeting here on the 19th inst. We offer \$50 premium for the best brass band on that occasion, and a beautiful flag for the largest delegation.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 10.—The soldiers' meeting, called for to-day, was held in the Court House, at 11 a. m., and a large list of delegates was reported to attend the Soldiers and Sailors' Convention in Pittsburgh, Sept. 17.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 10.—A Convention of Republican soldiers and sailors was held in this city to-day. General Edward Harland was elected Permanent Chairman, with a large number of prominent soldiers of the State as Vice Presidents. Twenty-four delegates were elected to the Pittsburgh Convention. Stirring resolutions were adopted, and speeches made by General Hawley and others.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 10.—The reception of General Tom Browne, Republican candidate for Governor, to-night, was the grandest demonstration of the campaign, consisting of an immense torch-light procession, with numerous bands of music, and a fine display of fireworks. After marching through the streets, General Browne was escorted to the Wigwam, and addressed an immense crowd.

Hon. B. Gratz Brown will speak here to-morrow night.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 10.—The Democratic and Liberal State Conventions, to select an Electoral ticket, meet here to-morrow. The State Temperance Convention meets at the same time for the same purpose.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10.—Straight Democrats meet at Harrisburg, Sept. 24, to nominate an Electoral ticket.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—This evening a number of the Committee appointed by the Louisville Convention to tender O'Conor the nomination, assembled, with other gentlemen, at the Andrew Jackson Club. The members of the Committee give it to be understood that a favorable reply might be looked for. O'Conor, they said, did not refuse the nomination, but counselled moderation. He expressed hearty sympathy with the Louisville Convention. To-morrow prominent citizens meet to sign a letter to O'Conor, urging him to accept the nomination. Several of the Louisville Committee think it will be accepted.

WASHINGTON.

Reciprocal Free Trade Between the United States and Japan.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MISCONDUCT OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The *Patriot* newspaper, of this city, has for several months been waging a furious war against the Administration monstrosity in this city known as the Board of Public Works, of which N. D. Cooke is President, and Alex. R. Shepherd Vice President. In consequence of Mr. Cooke's position as Governor of the District, the active duties of the Presidency of the Board have fallen upon Mr. Shepherd. The *Patriot* has from time to time pointed out with severe criticism the misconduct of the Board in making improvements, injuring property, changing and re-changing grades, paving and re-paving streets, &c. It has arraigned them for dishonesty, corruption, incompetency, and extravagance. Not long ago Mr. Shepherd, incensed at one of the *Patriot's* articles, wrote an ill-tempered letter to W. W. Corcoran, the principal stockholder of the concern, and other prominent gentlemen who compose the Board of Trustees of the paper, pronouncing the statement in question an unqualified lie, and demanding the proof, which he said they must furnish or stand in the community branded as malignant liars. This was published in a paper friendly to the Board. Nothing was heard of the letter till last Saturday, when Mr. Bagger the managing editor of the *Patriot*, addressed a note to Mr. Shepherd, saying he had charge of the paper at the time the attacks were made, and that the controversy had reached a point where it should end. He therefore notifies Mr. Shepherd that, with the view of ending it, he will be in Baltimore on the 10th inst. (to-day) at the Eutaw House, where the subject may be considered more at ease. The meaning of the editor is not very clear, but Shepherd to-day replied to the letter in a note to Mr. Corcoran and the stockholders, and publishes the correspondence. He details the facts, and says that having received no proofs sustaining the charges, and no reply to his previous letter, he supposed they accepted the alternative he presented, but that he has now received a letter from a person of whose existence he was before ignorant, and supposed it is the only answer they can make to his letter. The situation occasions much comment, as anything relating to the Board of Works has an extraordinary interest here. It is rumored that Mr. Bagger will not let the controversy rest thus.

REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

About the only appointments now being made at the Inland Revenue Bureau are Guagers for the Southern States. There are now more fruit distilleries in Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Georgia than ever heretofore, and they are taxed to the utmost of their producing capacity. In the Fourth Georgia District alone there are four hundred fruit distilleries.

[To the Associated Press.]

RECIPROCAL FREE TRADE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The President has issued a proclamation abolishing all duties on imports from Japan in Japanese vessels so long as Japan observes a similar rule in relation to exports to that country from the United States.

A FAILURE.

The War Department has received a despatch from General Sheridan, dated Duluth, Minn., Sept. 8, saying that Colonel Barker, after reaching the mountains of the Yellowstone Valley, was obliged to come back on account of the surveying engineers deciding to go no further for fear of Indians, and, therefore, the expedition is a failure.

THE RAWLINS STATUE.

At a meeting of the Commission authorized by Congress at the last session to approve the designs for a life-size bronze statue of General Jno. A. Rawlins, late Secretary of War, it was determined that the Commission would receive designs or models in plaster from any sculptors who chose to compete. The limit for competition will be until Dec. 1. General Babcock, Commissioner of Public Buildings, Edward Clark, Architect of the Capitol Extension, and A. R. Spofford, Librarian of Congress, constitute the Commission.

TREASURY CERTIFICATES.

The Treasury Department has issued the following amounts of certificates of deposits, authorized by act of Congress June 8, 1872: at New York, \$1,490,000; Boston, \$340,000; Philadelphia, \$340,000. Total, \$2,170,000.

The Judicial Impeachment Cases in New York.

ALBANY, Sept. 10.—The State Senate met to-day to resume the judicial impeachment cases, and agreed to adjourn till Nov. 19.

Seriously Ill.

BOSTON, Sept. 10.—The Rt. Rev. Manton Eastburn, Episcopal Bishop of Massachusetts, is seriously ill at his residence here.

NEW YORK.

How the "Times," Grantite Organ, Has Secured an Increased Circulation.

The Erie Road Scheming for a Monopoly of the New England Business.

Capture of a Large Amount of Counterfeit Money.

A Singular Explosion on a Steam Ferry-Boat.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE PRISONER FORRESTER.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—The excitable portion of the community have been exceedingly interested in the arrival of Forrester, and a curious crowd has filled the hall at the Mulberry Street Station. Nearly all day Forrester's shackles have been removed, but his genius for escape is repressed by a detective's constant presence. His cell. The busiest criminal lawyer in New York (Wm. F. Howe) has been engaged by Forrester to defend his case. The prisoner will be brought before Judge Dowling at the Tombs to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock. If he is not discharged it is the intention of his counsel to make an application for a writ of *habeas corpus* in the Supreme Court at 11 o'clock. The general impression seems to be that Forrester, o. whatever crime he may be guilty, is entirely innocent of the Nathan murder. This afternoon Washington Nathan and his cousin, Mr. Lyres, called at police headquarters and had a short interview with Superintendent Kelso, who refuses to converse with reporters on the subject, or to permit them to see Forrester. The latter said to the detective, on reaching his cell: "I am glad that I am here, because I will now have an opportunity to prove that I had nothing to do with the murder of Mr. Nathan, and I can also prove that I was thousands of miles away from here when the murder was committed. Forrester is five feet six and a half inches high, weighs about 135 pounds, is of medium build dark complexion, rather long, spare face, jet black hair, cut short, black eyes, with a wild expression.

THE TIMES' PROSPERITY.

The *Times* is publishing at the head of its editorial columns a list showing large accessions to its subscription list. The Manchester (N. H.) *Union* gives a key to the *Times'* sudden prosperity, as follows: It says:

"The following circular has been sent to every Postmaster in the State, under the frank of Senator Cragin:

"OFFICE OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE, STATESMAN BUILDING, CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 27, 1872.

"SIR: Will you have the goodness to send us the number of subscribers to the New York *Tribune* in your town, whether weekly, semi-weekly or daily. We propose to send to all such a copy of the New York *Times* until after the November election. You will be furnished with a copy of the *Times* for your own use. Send at once. "O. C. MOORE, Chairman.

"B. F. PRESCOTT, Sec'y Communicating."

On this outrage the *Union* observes: "The *Tribune* advocates no doctrines now which it did not advocate twelve months ago, but when Mr. Greeley attempts to give practical effect to the theory of reconciliation, which he has so ably urged since the close of the war, the hounds of the Administration are turned loose upon him, not only to defame his character, but to ruin his business.

RAILWAY SCHEME.

The *Express* this evening has the following notable railway news and rumors: "Some of the prominent railroads leading into New York seem to be quietly working to perfect arrangements for business which are likely to lead to a more lively competition, or possibly a railroad war. In regard to the Erie, many reports are afloat. One of these is to the effect that the Erie has consummated a contract with several roads in New England, about to be consolidated, under the title of the New York, Boston & Montreal Railroad, by which Erie secures the control of the traffic to the New England States and a prospective entrance into New York City by an arrangement with the New York Underground Road, when completed. It is further expected that Erie secures these connections without any expenditure of money or guarantee of bonds. Another story afloat in regard to Erie is that the company intend to issue \$20,000,000 bonds to pay off the floating indebtedness. It seems hardly possible that the report can be true, but if it is, there is a fair prospect of trouble with preferred stockholders in future. The proposed New England and underground New York connections of the Erie, will bring it more than ever into competition with the New York Central, especially on the underground question. The New York Central Directors met this morning, but there was no quorum. It is understood that the dividend will be 4 per cent cash, and authority will no doubt be given to the Commodore, to provide means for laying another track for freight trains, by increasing the capital stock or otherwise. It is understood that the Commodore is desirous of providing increased freight facilities, in anticipation of the construction of the new Canada Southern Road. It will be seen that the two great New York trunk lines are preparing to checkmate each other. In addition to these railroad movements, the Oswego Midland Road is being rapidly pushed to completion, and the West Shore Line from Hoboken to Buffalo has been placed under contract to Catskill. The first instalment of \$25,000,000 from the bond syndicate has been paid in, and we hear that the road is to be constructed with vigor. All these facts point to increased railroad competition and lower freights in future.

STOCKS.

The stock market was irregular during the greater portion of the day. The volume of business showed increase over yesterday's transactions. Late in the day the market was strong, and advanced on a report on the streets that some of the leading bears had started on a short bull campaign. There was some covering of short contracts, which stimulated the market a little.

MONEY

was more active and firmer this afternoon, when call loans were made at 5 to 6 per cent.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

heavy and lower, at 107¼@108 for sixty days.

GOLD

lower, ranging from 113¼@113¾, with latest business at 113@113⅛.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

dull and steady. Central Pacific bonds closed at 101@99¼; Union Pacific firsts, 87@88¼; land grants, 80@82; incomes, 78@79½.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour opened with fair inquiry from shippers for low grades, these being scarce and firm. Other grades were but little inquired after, and were steady. At the close the market was steady, with a moderate demand. The market for wheat opened stronger under the recent advance in Liverpool, and fair export inquiry. The market closed with holders a little more disposed to realize. The inquiry was good, and was mainly for export.

PROVISIONS.

Pork quiet at \$14.10 for new mess cash, with about \$14.00 bid is a jobbing way. Cut meats remain quiet. Bacon in good demand and the market firmer, which checked business; \$8¼ was freely bid for long clear on the spot. Lard quiet for Western.

[To the Associated Press.]

CAPTURE OF BOGUS MONEY.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—Colonel Whitely has received information of the discovery of an unusually large counterfeiting plot in St. Louis, the principals of which could not well be apprehended, and that the plates will be sent North to be finished. Yesterday the counterfeiting material was seized at the office of Wescott's Express Company, in Brooklyn. It was packed in a box and addressed to "S. Still," who had been afraid to take it from the office. Two plates for \$20 bank notes were found, together with about \$20,000 worth of counterfeit notes, which were pronounced the best of the kind ever issued.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The Spanish steam iron clad frigates Isabel La Castilla and Arapiles are hourly expected to arrive here from Martinique to go out in commission.

SUNSTROKES.

There were six cases of sunstroke yesterday.

THE STEAMSHIP AMERICA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company entertain strong doubts as to the authenticity of the despatch from its agent at Yokohama, Japan, announcing the loss of the steamship America last week.

MARINE.

Arrived—The Denmark, from Liverpool.

Arrived—The steamship Westphalia, from Hamburg.

O'CONOR.

Several delegates from the Louisville Convention arrived in this city yesterday and to-day, with a view to waiting on Charles O'Conor relative to the Louisville nomination; but, up to noon, no interview had taken place. A reporter who waited on O'Conor, was informed by that gentleman that he knew nothing of such a deputation, and seemed indifferent on the subject.

ADMITTED TO BAIL.

James Carrigan, who shot John Hart, in the office of the *Express*, has been admitted to bail in \$5,000.

FORRESTER.

the alleged murderer of Nathan, will be brought before Judge Dowling to-morrow morning. If he is not discharged, it is the intention of his counsel to make an application for a writ of *habeas corpus* in the Supreme Court.

A SINGULAR EXPLOSION

occurred on the Communipaw ferry-boat Central this morning. The boat was lying at pier docks, some workmen being employed in cleaning paint from an inside cylinder. They were working with benzine, and had a pail of that fluid at the bottom of the cylinder. Suddenly a small streak of flame started from under the hands of the workmen nearest the pail, and the next instant an explosion occurred, scattering the burning fluid over the men. Martin Sweeney, Charles Moley, and John Hayes were seriously burned. The explosion cannot be accounted for.

MARINE.

Arrived, steamship St. Alof, from London.

FOREIGN.

The London "Advertiser" on the Result of the Arbitration.

More Carlist Disturbances in Spain.

The Doncaster September Racing Meeting.

Great Britain.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The *Advertiser* this morning expresses in strong terms its dissatisfaction with the results of the labors of the Geneva Arbitrators. It says: "The plain English of it is, the British Government has allowed the Americans to bully us out of three or four millions of pounds to curry favor with them, and then modestly congratulates us upon paying an amount in settlement of the claims for which a few weeks ago it was affirmed that England was neither legally nor morally liable."

R. C. Schenck, the American Minister, is expected to return to London to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 10.—Arrived—The steamships Parthia and Spain, both from New York.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 10.—Arrived—The steamships Nemesis and Donau, both from New York.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—Odger has agreed not to contest the Parliamentary election in Preston if a Liberal candidate will pledge himself to advocate the abolition of the game laws.

The rinderpest continues to spread in the provinces.

The *Times* expects that when the conference at Berlin is over, a circular note will be issued explaining its pacific nature.

It is now reported that the International Congress, in its closing session, adopted a resolution, the object of which was to convert the International Society into a political organization. The resolution was introduced by M. August, one of the members from Paris. The delegates from Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, Spain, France, and the United States, protested against it, and threatened to withdraw unless the vote was reconsidered. As the sitting was secret, it is difficult to obtain a trustworthy account of the proceedings, and it is not known what action was finally taken on the question. The report that several French members withdrew in disgust before adjournment, leads to the belief that the Congress rescinded the vote.

The Doncaster September meeting commenced this morning. The most prominent feature of to-day's sport was the run for the great Yorkshire handicap, which was won by Dalnacardoch. Napolitain second, and Sylvester third. The betting just before the start was 5 to 1 against Dalnacardoch, 5 to 1 against Napolitain, and 8 to 1 against Sylvester. Twelve horses started.

Spain.

MADRID, Sept. 10.—The Carlists are again becoming troublesome. Outbreaks have occurred on the frontier. Troops have been despatched to the menaced points, and precautions have been taken to prevent the insurgents from crossing over from France, or centering in any considerable numbers. A band of Carlists attacked the barracks in Salas De Los Infantes, in the Province of Burgos, where a number of their friends were imprisoned. They succeeded in entering the building, and, after releasing the prisoners, burned it to the ground.

The Captain General of Catalonia has been summoned to Madrid. He is accused of Socialist intrigues, and of corresponding with the supporters of Don Carlos.

The total number of victims by the disaster on the Barcelona & Valencia Railroad is unknown. Seven dead bodies have been recovered and brought to Tarragona. Twenty-two passengers are injured, some of them fatally.

The Private Secretary of the Duke of Montpensier has been arrested at Merida. The Government has obtained a clue to a conspiracy on the part of Montpensier in the interest of Don Alphonso.

France.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. —A Paris letter relates that while the Prince of Wales was recently at Trouville, he sought to preserve his incognito, but President Thiers recognized him while both were walking in the street, and Thiers proceeded warmly to defend his policy of denouncing the treaty between England and France. The prince waited twenty minutes until Thiers had concluded, and then said that nothing he had yet heard had persuaded him that the overthrow of the treaty was beneficial to either England or France. On the contrary the ablest political economists and financiers of his country had demonstrated the utility and profit of international treaties in matters of commerce and trade. He did not attempt to disguise the fact that the English nation looked with manifest coldness upon the denunciation of the treaty and adoption of a policy in marked contrast to that which benefitted both countries during the reign of Napoleon III. French papers comment on the fact that the Prince seemed desirous to avoid M. Thiers while at Trouville. No other meeting than this accidental one having occurred.

PARIS, Sept. 10.—The last weekly edition of the *Illustration* was seized by the police because it contained insulting caricatures of the Prussians.

M. Duvergier DeHauranne pronounces as false the report of his engagement to Miss Nellie Grant, which first appeared in the *Figaro*.

M. Laya, a journalist, committed suicide last night.

Germany.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—Shortly before the Emperors met in Berlin, a correspondent of the London *Telegraph* conversed at Berlin with the Emperor William on the subject of the coming conference. The correspondent remarks that whatever may be the object of the new alliance, it cannot be expected to last very long, as the death of either of the parties would be sure to break it up. The Emperor William is nearly 80 years old, and is suffering from the gout. The Emperor Alexander, although comparatively young, is not strong, and is moreover exposed to those manifold perils which have so often shortened the lives of his predecessors. But Bismarck thinks that the league means five years certain peace. The correspondent ends his letter by repeating some words addressed to him by the Emperor, as follows: "The Czarowitch, we all know, is not over fond of us. Well, that is one thing; but that he should be our implacable enemy, is another. Remember, he is her apparent, and heirs apparent always patronize a policy of opposition. Frequently they do so with the full private consent and authorization of the reigning sovereign. For thus are all political parties kept loyal to the dynasty. A conservative King, a liberal Crown Prince; a radical monarch, a tory heir apparent—so it runs. The Czarwich has made himself exceedingly popular by identifying himself with the party whose motto is 'For Russia, the whole Russia, and nothing but the Russia.' But who knows how much assumed. The Romanoffs are all accomplished actors. It is odd that hating the Germans as a people, as they say he does, his whole entourage should be Germans. Look at his suite when he arrives, and read over their names. You will not see a single Russian type of countenance. You will recite some very excellent old German family titles. All of the gentlemen of his household are of German extraction. His Danish consort it is imagined, exercises an anti-Teutonic influence over him. Those who suppose this to be the case know very little about the Czarowich's disposition or habits. His best friends would rejoice to see his Imperial Highness show any sign of yielding, in any respect, to the influence of his admirable wife. In a word, no body except the Czar, and, perhaps, one or two other living men, really know what the Czarwich's views and projects are, but I believe, when the time shall come for him to ascend the Russian throne, that he will be found as friendly to Germany, unless it should suit some special purpose of his own to be otherwise, as his father, grandfather, and great grandfather before him."

The Arbitration.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—A Geneva special says: "The Arbitrators are not all of the same opinion on several points, and will deliver papers expressive of their individual views. Full details of the proceedings of the Court will not be made public for some time yet."

GENEVA, Sept. 10.—The Arbitrators will hold their next meeting on Friday. The award to America is now stated to be \$15,250,000.

Brazil.

LISBON, Sept 10.—The mail steamer from Rio Janeiro, Aug. 22, has arrived. The elections for members of Congress in Brazil were attended with much excitement and disorder. Riots occurred, the troops were called out, and several persons bayonetted. The returns indicated the Government would have a majority in the next Congress.

It was generally believed that the negotiations between General Mitre and the Brazilian Government would result in a peaceful settlement of the difficulty with the Argentine Confederation.

Dominion of Canada.

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 10.—The schooner Emily Graham has been wrecked at Prince Edward's Island. Nine lives lost.

QUEBEC, Sept. 10.—The steamship Edith Emily has gone ashore. Eight of the crew were drowned.

TORONTO, Sept. 10.—A large party of engineers, under command of Captain Anderson, of the Royal Engineers, have left here for Pembina, where they expect to meet the American party appointed to determine the Forty-ninth parallel boundary between Canada and United States territory, from the Lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mountains. It is thought the work will occupy three or four years.

WISCONSIN.

The St. Croix Land Grant.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 10.—Governor Washburn, who has just returned from Washington, states that he is assured by Attorney General Williams that he will render no opinion in regard to the right of the Secretary of the Interior to offer at public sale the lands once granted to Wisconsin to build a railroad from St. Croix to Bayfield, the road not having been built within the time limited, and Justice Wilder, in the United States Circuit Court, at St. Paul, having decided the title to be still in the State, till formerly forfeited, and that decision having been appealed from, and the case is now pending in the United States Supreme Court, whose decision he will await; consequently no steps will be taken at present to put the said lands on the market.

—Since the last trial of Mrs. Clem for the murder of Mrs. Young, she has been in jail at Indianapolis, the Court having granted a suspension of execution of her sentence for 60 days to enable her to settle up her business. On Monday she petitioned the Supreme Court for a further extension of this time, so that she might remain there pending the result of her appeal to the Supreme Court for a new trial. This petition has been denied, and she will be removed to the Penitentiary in accordance with the sentence of the Court.

DIED.

NORRIS—Sept. 4, of cholera infantum, Florence Colten, only daughter of Benjamin F. and Gertrude G. Norris, aged 1 year.

Funeral to Graceland from No. 901 Michigan-av. at 10 o'clock Wednesday a. m. Friends of the family invited without further notice.

"And the mother gave, in tears and pain,
The flower she most did love;
She knew she should find her yet again
In the fields of light above."

FOSTER—At Mission House, Mackinac, Mich., on Sunday, Sept. 8, Marion Louise, only daughter of James H. and M. Augusta Foster, aged 17 months.

Funeral will take place at No. 1023 Wabash-av. on Thursday afternoon, Sept. 12, at 2 o'clock.

KENNY—In this city, Sept. 10, of chronic diarrhœa, John Kenny, aged 59 years, of County Kildare, Ireland, late Justice of the Peace of Cicero.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 1035 West Madison-st., Thursday, Sept. 12, at 10 o'clock a. m., to Calvary. Friends of the family are respectfully invited.

DURHAM—At No. 295 South Park-av., Tuesday morning, Sept. 10, aged 29, Mrs. Mollie E. Durham, wife of Henry Durham.

The remains will be taken on the morning train to LaSalle for burial.

MEETINGS.

Attention, Sir Knights!

Stated conclave of St. Bernard Commandery, No. 35, K. T., this (Wednesday) evening at 7:30 o'clock. By order of E. C. J. O. DICKERSON, Recorder.

Masonic.

Regular communication of H. W. Bigelow Lodge, No. 438, A. F. and A. M., at their hall, No. 12 North Clinton-st., this (Wednesday) evening at 8 o'clock. All members are summoned to be present. By order of W. M. FRED J. WILD, Sec.

WORSTEDS, &c.

OPENING.

BURKITT & SUTTON,

Will open their Retail Store Thursday Morning, Sept. 12, with a full and splendid stock of Zephyr Worsteds, Embroideries, Canvases, Hosiery, Knit Goods, embracing all the Novelties of the Season, at their new store,

117 South Franklin-st.

Branch Store continues as heretofore, at 253 West Madison-st.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

GROMMES & ULLRICH,

WHOLESALE

DEALERS AND IMPORTERS OF

WINES, LIQUORS & WHISKIES,

Have removed to their New and spacious stores 199, 201 & 203 East Randolph-st.

Second building west of Fifth-av.

REMOVED.

Seeberger & Breakey,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HARDWARE,

TO

38 and 40 LAKE-ST.

FINANCIAL.

LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN, BANKERS.

SOUTH SIDE—157 LaSalle-st.
WEST SIDE—Cor. Randolph and Halsted.

Receive Deposits; Discount Commercial Paper; furnish Letters of Credit and Commercial Credits; transact Commercial Banking in all its Branches.

Stocks for Sale.

\$10,000 Babcock Fire Extinguisher.
\$5,000 Chicago City Railway.
By HAMMOND & WATSON, 54 Washington-st.

Money to Loan

For four months or less on good Local Stocks or number one names.
By HAMMOND & WATSON, 54 Washington-st.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 70 South Canal-st.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate in city and county. Commercial and secured paper bought and sold.
BREWSTER, PHILLIPS & CO., 154 LaSalle-st. Basement, Otis Block.

GUNS.

"GUNS."

Second Fall Stock received and for sale in bond, wholesale and retail, including Westley Richards, Greener, Lefaucheux, Bigge & Spencer, and many other breech and muzzle-loading, single and double-barrel, at from \$3 to \$300 each.

Biggs, Spencer & Co.,
325 Wabash-av. near Post Office.

BOLTS.

BOLTS.

Continental Bolt Works,

Manufacturers of Machine Bolts, Lag Screws, Bridge, Roof, and Car Bolts, Turn Buckles, Bolt Ends, &c. Any description of Bolt Work to order at short notice. Works, corner Market and Huron-sts. Salesrooms, 50 and 52 East Madison-st. CLARKE, ABBOTT & CO., Sole Agents.

REAL ESTATE.

THE CHICAGO LAND COMPANY

OFFER FOR SALE

ONE MILLION AND A HALF DOLLARS

WORTH OF

Inside Real Estate.

This Company wants to sell, within the next few months, its entire list of unsold property.

It is all situated between Chicago-av. and North-av., from Halsted to Noble-sts.

We offer entire blocks of water front, already docked, on the river and the canal, and entire blocks adjacent to the water fronts, both having railway track connections. Also, blocks of various sizes, lying on the Northwestern Railway, with from one to three street fronts, and at moderate cost.

We think parties desiring

SITES FOR MANUFACTURING

Cannot fail of finding satisfactory locations, both as to cost and convenience.

The attention of foundry proprietors is particularly called to this tract.

Chicago-av., Division-st., and North-av., are all built to grade and paved right through the property to and beyond the river, so that teams have short routes to the locality over wooden pavement, by taking any of the main thoroughfares from the South Division.

There are also several hundred

RESIDENCE LOTS,

Desirable to mechanics.

The entire property is offered in single lots, or in such lots or parcels as purchasers may want, and at prices so low as will insure their sale. The amount of cash payment will be fixed about as the buyer may wish—long extension being given to the balance at seven per cent interest.

Apply to

MAHLON D. OGDEN, Trustee,
OR
H. B. BOGUE, Secretary,
Office of Ogden, Sheldon & Co.,
Room 24, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle sts.

REAL ESTATE AUCTION.

Valuable Property

Cor. Wabash-av. and 44th-st.,

AT AUCTION,

On Wednesday Afternoon, Sept. 11, at 3 o'clock,

At our Salesrooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

We shall sell, without reserve, 206 3-4 feet, west front, on Wabash-av., 161 1-4 feet deep to 24-foot alley, southeast corner Wabash-av. and Forty-fourth-st., with frame dwelling, fences, &c.

TERMS—\$8,000 payable 28th September, 1872. Balance cash. Title perfect.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CROCKERY, &c.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

Are especially invited to call and examine the LARGE STOCK and LOW PRICES at which

CROCKERY, Glassware, LAMPS & KEROSENE GOODS,

ARE BEING SOLD BY

IRA P. BOWEN & CO.,

262 and 264 Wabash-av.

ORIGINAL CRATES A SPECIALTY.

DRY GOODS.

FALL GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED.

100 Ottoman Scarfs, \$5.
500 Ottoman Shawls, in Fall Colors, from \$7 to \$10.
50 pcs All-Wool Poplin Plaids at 50c.
100 Poplin Robes at \$7.
100 pcs Black Alpaca from 35 to 70c.
50 pcs best Red Tabling at \$1.
200 Heavy Honeycomb Quilts at \$1.25.

THE ABOVE GOODS WERE BOUGHT AT THE LATE NEW YORK AUCTIONS, AND WILL BE FOUND MUCH BELOW VALUE.

MANHEIMER BROS.,

52 West Madison and 892 State-sts.

CLOTHING.

1872. FALL TRADE. 1872.

We now have our

FALL STOCK

Opened in our NEW STORE, corner of Market and Monroe-sts., To which the attention of the

Clothing Trade

is respectfully invited.

HENRY W. KING & CO.

CAMPAIGN GOODS.

'Flashing Torches.'

Something new for Campaign Clubs. Flame can be blown three feet high. Also, Caps, Capes, Torches, Flags, Banners, Chinese Lanterns, Badges, Pins, and everything else in the Campaign line. Don't buy until you have seen our catalogue.

J. A. PIERCE & CO., 179 West Madison Street, Chicago.

CAMPAIGN GOODS.

Charles Morris, 200 Michigan-av.,

(3 doors south of Van Buren-st.) has the fullest stock of Political Parade Suits, Tin and Paper Torches, Ball, Bucket and Fancy Lanterns and Flags, with names and pictures of candidates on Banners, Transparencies, Badges, Medals, at the lowest cash prices.

FOR SALE.

An Active Man, with \$6,000

IMMEDIATE CASH, can get desirable interest in prominent business (capital secured) and reasonable salary. Address C 40, Tribune office, appointing interview.

LEAF TOBACCO.

For Sale—75 cases of select Wisconsin leaf, early packing. Inquire of H. C. STOREY, Room 43 Exchange Building, Or C. W. STOREY, Janesville Wis.

Splendid Opportunity.

The Senior partner of one of the very best jobbing houses in Dubuque, being about to retire, from poor health, offers his two-thirds interest therein for sale. The business has been established for 16 years. It is extensive, profitable, and constantly increasing. For particulars apply to GEO. GRAY, Attorney at Law, Dubuque, Iowa.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Great Inducements

AT

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HE MUST HANG!

Conclusion of the Trial of Rafferty for the Killing of O'Meara.

The Prisoner Found Guilty of Murder in the First Degree.

To Be Hanged by the Neck the Award of the Jury.

The Arguments of Counsel—Electric Remarks of the State's Attorney.

Interview with the Condemned Man Last Evening.

Letter from Charles H. Reed to the People of Chicago.

The second day of the trial of Christopher Rafferty, for the murder of Policeman Patrick O'Meara, began at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, in the Criminal Court, Judge Lambert Tree presiding. The Court-Room was densely crowded with spectators, at least thirty of whom were policemen, who were present to learn the fate of the man at whose hands their comrade met his death.

But two witnesses were called by the prosecution—Officer Scanlon, to testify that the revolver produced in Court was the one with which Rafferty shot O'Meara; and Coroner Stephens, to testify that the bullet exhibited was the one taken by Dr. B. C. Miller from O'Meara's body.

THE PROSECUTION RESTS.

Mr. Reed (the State's Attorney). Your Honor, this is our case.

Mr. Small (counsel for the prisoner). We propose to show, by certain witnesses, as bearing upon the discretion of the jury to fix the penalty at imprisonment for life instead of death, the good moral character of the defendant from his youth up.

Mr. Reed. I shall offer no objection until the witnesses are placed on the stand, and the questions asked.

TESTIMONY FOR THE PRISONER.

Robert Corcoran, being sworn, testified that he is acquainted with Christopher Rafferty; has known him for 15 years; witness has been a bricklayer and a coal miner.

Q. Do you know what Rafferty's reputation is as an industrious, hard-working man?

Mr. Reed objected, and the objection was sustained, the Court holding that evidence as to industry had no pertinency to the charge.

Mr. Small explained that he proposed to offer evidence in order to affect the penalty. He thought the jury would like to know that Rafferty was a hard-working man, only quarrelsome when under the influence of liquor.

The Court could not agree with the counsel as to the discretion of the jury in fixing the penalty. That discretion must grow out of the circumstances of the case, and it was irrelevant to introduce facts foreign to the case at bar. The fact as to the industry of the prisoner was not a circumstance affecting the case.

Mr. Small reserved the question.

Q. Do you know his character? A. Yes.

Q. What is his reputation? A. His reputation so far as I know, is that of a peaceable, quiet man.

Cross-examined: Am a laborer at the brick-yards; have been out twenty times with Rafferty; often went out to saloons with him; drank with him often; saw him drink soda, whiskey, and beer; never saw him in a quarrel; have heard of his being in quarrels—once; have heard of his being once or twice arrested for being quarrelsome; sometimes James Fawcett would be along at night; never knew Rafferty to carry a revolver.

Direct Examination: Never knew him to be addicted to liquor; liquor makes him wild, and he don't know what he's doing.

Mr. Reed. It makes him quarrelsome, too, don't it? A. Yes, sir.

CHRIS. PARSELEY,

being sworn, testified that he is an engineer for M. O. Walker, at the brick-yards; has known Rafferty 13 years; don't know his age; he was in the army; his reputation was that of a peaceable man when sober, but, when drunk, he was a quarrelsome man.

JOHN M'GOUGH,

being sworn, testified that he lives at No. 187 Canalport avenue; has lived in Chicago 15 years; knew Rafferty's folks before he was born; has known him 24 years; always knew him to be a peaceable, hard-working man; Rafferty worked in brick-yards in summer and slaughter-houses in winter; never was with him when drunk.

Cross-examined: Heard once or twice that he was quarrelsome when drunk.

Q. When Rafferty went East, didn't he run away to escape arrest for pounding a policeman nearly to death? A. I never heard of that.

PETER SWAN,

being sworn, testified that he is a laborer; has lived in Chicago 5 years; worked in brick-yards in summer, and in winter in packing-houses; has known Rafferty; his reputation is that of a quiet man when sober; he is generally sober; never worked with him in a packing-house; worked in a brick-yard with him; he was "unfrequently" under the influence of liquor.

Cross-examined: Q. Isn't he a quarrelsome man when drunk? A. Never heard of his being quarrelsome. Heard a man named Patterson say he was a quiet man.

Q. Have you never heard that he was quarrelsome when drunk? A. Well, he is wild and troublesome when drunk.

BERNARD KERNS,

being sworn, testified that he had lived in Chicago 15 years; has known Rafferty since he was a small boy; his reputation, according to witness' judgment, is as good as the generality; rather better than the average.

Cross-examined: Q. Have you not often heard that he was a quarrelsome man? A. Have heard so half-a-dozen times; heard that he drank beer; have drank whiskey with him, but not lately; a good many would put him down quarrelsome when drinking, but witness wouldn't.

Several witnesses, Aaron Burr, Samuel Polly, and a number of others, were called, but did not answer to their names.

Mr. Reed consented to admit that these witnesses, if present, would testify to the same facts as the others had done, and the Court ordered an entry made to that effect, as well as to the effect that this admission was accepted by prisoner's counsel in lieu of testimony.

Mr. Small. We rest our case here.

REBUTTAL.

The State's Attorney then introduced rebutting testimony as to the question of character and reputation, as follows:

Captain M. C. Hickey, of the First Police Precinct, being sworn, testified that he has known Rafferty for 3 or 4 years; his reputation has been that of a bad and quarrelsome man.

Patrolman Bedell, being sworn, testified that he has known Rafferty 5 years; his reputation is that of a quarrelsome, overbearing, disagreeable man.

Patrolman McKinty, being sworn, testified that he has known Rafferty for five years as a quarrelsome, dissipated man.

Sergeant Hood, being sworn, testified that he has known Rafferty two years as a quarrelsome man.

Patrolman Crogan, being sworn, testified that he has known Rafferty five years as a quarrelsome man; such is his reputation in his neighborhood.

THE CASE CLOSED.

Mr. Reed said he did not care to make but one speech.

Mr. Small did not care to make any, if Mr. Reed would also waive the right.

Mr. Reed said that in ninety-nine cases of a hundred he would agree to this, but this was an extraordinary case, and from an impulse of duty he was compelled to make some remarks to the jury. He, however, would waive the opening speech.

ARGUMENT OF MR. SMALL.

Mr. Small said that mainly all he wished to say had been said in the opening of the case. All that could now be said must affect the penalty, and he could not conceive what could be said by the State's Attorney, except in fierce denunciation of the prisoner and his crime. The jury were not here to yield to a popular clamor for vengeance; but they were here to act in accordance with law and evidence. Counsel then reviewed the testimony of the officers as to their drinking whiskey at the bar, thus, as he said, setting a fearful example to the young man by drinking the same fiery compound which is the origin of all crime, and the same which has brought poor Rafferty to his present position. Officer Scanlon testifies that he read the warrant to Rafferty, but the latter, though his mouth is sealed, denies that the warrant was read to him, but says that he can remember nothing which transpired,—that he was in a kind of dazed condition. Mrs. O'Brien testified that she thought Scanlon had a pistol, and it might be that Rafferty drew a pistol in self-defence, and it went off accidentally and killed O'Meara. Counsel did not offer this as a fair theory, nor did he believe it to be such, but he did claim that the circumstance ought to be further inquired into. He believed that the warrant held by Scanlon was illegal, and the officer stood in the same position that a citizen would stand if he attempted to arrest a man without a warrant. Should the jury find Rafferty guilty, then what should be the penalty? It seemed impossible that twelve conscientious men could condemn to death a young man whose life had in the main been sober and industrious, and whose only departures from that course had been when under the influence of fiery, maddening drink. There could be no motive in the killing of O'Meara. The crime was committed while Rafferty was crazed by liquor. The crime lies deeper. We must start first with the saloons if we would prevent crime. O'Meara committed a grave error by drinking at a bar and setting an infamous example to a young man like Christopher Rafferty. Poor O'Meara lies dead, but his widow and children have their remedy against the saloon-keeper. Counsel thanked God that is was so. Why was it that the majority of crimes were committed by Irishmen? Was it because they were worse than other men? No; it could not be claimed that they were. Ireland had produced many bright and shining examples of morality and intellect. But the other class, downtrodden and oppressed at home, came to this country and fell ready victims to the evils of intemperance. Must this man be hung for doing what he could not help? Mercy should be the ruling element in the mind of the jury in such cases. The worst use that Rafferty could be put to was to hang him. The Penitentiary was made for just such men as him. Joliet was helping to build up the city of Chicago by the large quantities of building material turned out from the State Prison by convict labor. A man hung was a dead loss to the community, especially when that man was but 24 years of age, and had before him a long life which could be made useful to the community if at work in the Penitentiary.

[This ingenious plea caused a broad smile to appear on the faces of the spectators, and the jurors themselves were evidently struck by the oddity of the thing.]

Counsel proceeded to call attention to the testimony of the men who know Rafferty to be a peaceable, hard-working man, and claimed that their evidence should be accepted as conclusive on the point as to character and reputation. He then quoted the law defining the crime of murder, laboring to show that there was no malice aforethought, either express or implied, on the part of Rafferty, who would have been just as likely to kill either of the officers as O'Meara. In order to hang this man, or to find him guilty of murder, the jury must find malice express or implied, but, if they so found, the law of the State gave them the discretion of fixing the penalty at imprisonment for life. It seemed to him that neither public justice nor fairness required that this man should be hung. He besought the jury, as they thought of their children growing up in a large city, and liable some day to come before a jury, to show mercy, and do no more nor less than justice.

ARGUMENT OF THE STATE'S ATTORNEY.

State's Attorney Reed, in closing the argument for the people, said he trusted that he need offer no further apology for not submitting the case without argument. He felt impelled to address the jury, but he should not weary them with a lengthy speech. There was but one question for the jury to decide upon, and that question was substantially conceded by defendant's counsel—that his client is guilty of killing O'Meara, and he only begs that Rafferty's life may be spared. This was really the only question for them to pass upon, and he wanted them to remember that they had already sworn that they had no objection to the infliction of capital punishment. It was not necessary to show that the prisoner had harbored a grudge, had sworn revenge, or had lain in wait to murder O'Meara. The crime of murder was clearly defined by the statute, which says, in effect, that express malice is the deliberate intention to unlawfully take life, as manifested by external circumstances, capable of proof; which malice may be implied when no considerable provocation is shown, and when the attending circumstances are such as to show an abandoned and malignant heart. Counsel claimed that express malice was clearly shown in this case. It was shown when Rafferty pulled the weapon from his pocket, pointed it at O'Meara, aimed it directly at the seat of life, and fired. These were the external circumstances capable of "proof," which in law constitute express malice. Was there any provocation? Had O'Meara abused or even threatened this man? He had not so much as spoken to him, but was standing there, peaceful and perfectly inoffensive. He did not even approach him and read the warrant. There was no quarrel, no rage, no passion, no anger on the part of Rafferty. Malice, both expressed and implied, was shown conclusively. The Courts had repeatedly decided that in order to prove malice it was only necessary to show that the intention to kill was formed at the precise instant of killing. Counsel cited the case of the People vs. Clark, in the year 1851, in the Court of Appeals of New York State, before Judge John W. Edmunds. Clark had been convicted for the murder of Policeman Gillespie, in the Fourth Ward, New York, the weapon used being a heavy cart rung, and the occasion the arrest of Clark and some companions, for disorderly conduct, by Gillespie and another officer. The plea of manslaughter was set up on the ground of the absence of malice or intent. The Supreme Court, to which the case had been carried, said that intention was the true criterion of the law, and held that if there was sufficient deliberation to form a design and carry it into execution, it was enough to show malice aforethought, even if the design was formed at the instant of striking the blow.

The facts, as presented in evidence to the jury, were that Rafferty was in the saloon at a late hour of night. Counsel denied that he was drunk at the time. He had drunk some liquor, no doubt, but there was neither proof nor probability that he was drunk.

Mr. Small. We offered to prove that he was drunk, but you wouldn't let us.

Mr. Reed. But you kept on talking about it, and endeavored to create an impression that he was drunk. Now, as to the manner in which this killing was brought about. The police officers, on entering the saloon, acted kindly, and with the utmost consideration. They knew the dangerous character of the man with whom they had to deal; they knew they had a hard customer, and they treated him kindly, in order to escape trouble. O'Meara took no part in the proceedings, but stood back quietly as a looker-on. Counsel believed that Mrs. O'Brien, although she would not say so, saw Rafferty fire the shot, and saw O'Meara fall. She says that she saw Scanlan have a paper in his hand, and heard a noise, but don't know what it was. Derry saw Rafferty sitting and leaning on the table, that he got off, started to a different portion of the room, drew his revolver, and said: "The first man that lays a hand on me, I'll shoot him, damn him!" And this when no man had touched him at that time. Was it not malice aforethought? It was, and more than this,—it was the very fiend of hell! Poor O'Meara stands by, a mere spectator. Rafferty says, "Let me get my coat, and I'll go with you." Then he takes a revolver from his pocket and points it at O'Meara, who says, imploringly, "Chris., don't shoot! Chris., don't shoot!" The wretch takes deliberate aim at the very seat of life, and fires. Was not that murder, the foulest and most cruel? Then he turned and tried to shoot Scanlan, who rushed upon him and threw him down. Rafferty aimed the pistol at his heart, and pulled the trigger. But for the accidental circumstance that Scanlan's little finger rested beneath the hammer, another soul would have been plunged into eternity. Rafferty ran like a deer and escaped. Could he have been so fleet of foot and quick-witted in making his escape, if he had been maddened drunk? No. He had hell in his heart, to escape and flee, and become a wanderer on the face of the earth, if he did not know what he had done! I ask you, gentlemen of the jury, if a man should shoot down your brother in cold blood, and, while you were attempting to save that brother, should attempt to kill you, I ask you whether you would not say that man should be hung? Our city is laboring under a feverish state of excitement at this moment, and men are talking of forming Vigilance Committees in Chicago. Why is it so? Because our daily papers are filled with horrible headlines pointing to deeds of blood in our midst, and because our jail is filled with murderers awaiting trial. If you do not desire to see blood shed in the streets of Chicago, and mob law reign supreme, I call upon you, gentlemen of the jury, to do your duty. You don't know what is in the morning papers. You haven't seen them. Why are our people so wild with excitement? It is because of the law's delay in executing the penalty for murder. It is our misfortune in times like these that a murderer may be granted respite on this account. The Counsel for the condemned files a bill of exceptions, and goes to the Supreme Court for a writ of error and a *supersedeas*, the meaning of which, when granted, is that execution of sentence must be stayed until the case can be reviewed before the full Supreme Bench. The Counsel takes advantage of small technical errors, the individual Judge reads the cold written evidence, which loses much of its force unless heard spoken, and grants the *supersedeas*. Then it takes a year before the case can be heard before the full Court, which can only sit in this District once a year, and to take the case elsewhere requires the consent of the Counsel for the other side. This state of things ought to be remedied by an act of the Legislature, providing that when a writ of *supersedeas* is granted by an individual Judge, he shall be compelled to immediately call the whole Court together, and have the case acted upon at once.

Mr. Small. I submit to the Court that it is grossly improper, and wholly out of character—and the gentleman well knows it to be so—for the State's Attorney to comment upon the matter contained in the daily papers, and endeavor to prejudice the minds of the jury by citing facts foreign to this case.

The Court. Such comment and citation are inadmissible. Mr. Reed will confine himself to the evidence in the case.

Mr. Reed. I have a right to comment on such a perversion of the law. The evidence shows this man to be guilty of a foul and brutal murder, and I want to hang him. To send him to the Penitentiary would be the merest farce—a burlesque on justice. In a few years his crime would be forgotten by the community, and by good conduct and the interposition of friends, he is pardoned by the Governor after a few years of imprisonment, and once more walks the street, ready to kill another man.

Mr. Small. If the Court please, I submit that this is improper.

The Court. I think not, sir. This line of argument was introduced by counsel for defendant as touching the extent and nature of the penalty, and it is proper for the State's Attorney to follow it up.

Mr. Reed. Of course it is proper, for if it is true that men are pardoned out of the Penitentiary, the jury know it. They are not fools. Gentlemen, if, by your verdict, you allow this man to be shut up for a brief period, and then regain his liberty, how can you look your neighbor, your friend, in the face when he shall say to you: "You have covered up the blood of a murdered man; you have failed in your duty to stain allowing the murderer to escape!" This was murder! There was murder in this man's heart, in his weapon, in his hand. Don't trifle with it; or, if you do, forever despair of seeing justice done in the City of Chicago.

The argument of the State's Attorney was one of the finest of his life. It was delivered with the electric fire and force of a man who felt that he stood there to advocate the claims of an outraged community, and it was plainly evident that the jury were much affected by it.

The Court then proceeded to deliver the instructions to the jury, as follows:

INSTRUCTIONS—FOR THE PEOPLE.

The Court instructs the jury that murder is the unlawful killing of a human being, in the peace of the people, with malice aforethought, either express or implied. Therefore, if the jury believe from the evidence that the defendant was in the saloon of one O'Brien on the night of the alleged killing, and that James Scanlon and Patrick O'Meara were then and there police officers of the City of Chicago; and that they, the said Scanlon and O'Meara, on the said night, went into said saloon in a peaceful manner, and there saw the defendant, Christopher Rafferty; and that said Scanlon then and there quietly spoke to said Rafferty and told him that he, the said Scanlon, had a warrant for the arrest of said Rafferty, and then read said warrant to said Rafferty in a peaceful manner, and told him (Rafferty) that he wanted him to go with him (said Scanlon), by virtue of the said warrant; and that the said Rafferty then told said Scanlon that he would go with him when he got his coat; and that said Rafferty then took a few steps from the said Scanlon, and then and there deliberately and intentionally drew a loaded revolver from his pocket, and then and there deliberately, intentionally, and feloniously presented the said revolver, and took deliberate and intentional aim at the said Patrick O'Meara, and then and there deliberately, intentionally, and feloniously shot said O'Meara with said loaded revolver, in manner and form as charged in the indictment, and that said O'Meara was then and there peacefully and quietly standing at or near the counter of said saloon; and that said O'Meara then and there died from the effects of said shot; and that the defendant formed the intention to kill said O'Meara at the instant of firing the fatal shot (if the jury believe from the evidence that said Rafferty fired such shot as charged in the indictment)—then the defendant is guilty of murder, and the jury should find him guilty.

FOR THE PEOPLE—BY THE COURT.

The Court instructs the jury that the law presumes that a man intends the natural consequences of his acts, and that the law presumes malice when a man deliberately and intentionally uses a deadly weapon in such a manner as naturally tends to destroy life. The malice aforethought requisite to murder need not exist for a great length of time; but it is sufficient on the question of malice aforethought if the evidence shows to the satisfaction of the jury that the defendant formed the intention to kill Patrick O'Meara at the time of firing the fatal shot, if the jury believe from the evidence that the defendant fired such shot as charged in the indictment.

FOR THE PRISONER.

If the jury, from the evidence in this case, entertain a reasonable doubt as to whether or not Christopher Rafferty, at the time of the commission of the alleged crime, was mentally incapable of malice aforethought, either express or implied, at the time of the alleged killing, then it is the duty of the jury to give said Rafferty the benefit of such doubt.

If the jury believe, from the evidence, that the defendant Rafferty has proven that, at and before the alleged killing, he possessed a good character in the community as a peaceable man, then the jury may consider such circumstance, and what weight is to be attached to it, in passing upon the issues in this case.

AS TO THE FORM OF VERDICT,

the Court instructed: With reference to the form of the verdict,—if the jury find the defendant guilty, they will also fix by their verdict the punishment that may be—either that the defendant shall suffer death by hanging, or that he be imprisoned in the Penitentiary for the term of his natural life, or for a term of not less than fourteen years, as they may decide. If, on the other hand, the jury find the defendant not guilty, they will simply say so by their verdict.

RETIREMENT OF THE JURY.

After the Clerk had called the roll of the jury, and the twelve had answered to their names, and the bailiffs had been sworn in the usual way, the jury retired. They were absent scarcely more than ten minutes—barely sufficient time to read the instructions and write out the result of their finding. During their retirement the prisoner sat, as he had done throughout the trial, perfectly stolid and unmoved. In the midst of the solemn stillness of the court room, two distinct raps were heard on the inside of the door of the jury room. Rafferty was violently startled by the sound, and paled slightly for an instant. He knew it boded no hope for him. He knew it meant that the jury had made up their minds, and were ready to return. So it proved. The door was opened by a bailiff, the jury re-entered the court room, and filed along to their seats. Mr. Small, counsel for the prisoner, was absent temporarily, probably not expecting that short work to be made of the case, and an officer was sent out to notify him of the readiness of the jury to present their verdict. In a few minutes he returned, and, in the interval, Rafferty peered anxiously into the faces of the jurymen, as if to glean some sign of favor for him. He could gather no comfort there, and he sank back in his chair, and manifested his emotion only by a more violent mastication of the enormous quid of tobacco beneath his left cheek. When Mr. Small had returned, the Court said to the foreman:

"Gentlemen, have you agreed upon your verdict?"

Foreman. We have, your Honor.

The Court. What say you, gentlemen?

THE ORIGINAL VERDICT.

The foreman stepped forward and handed a slip of paper to the Judge, who perused it for a moment, and then gave it to the Clerk, who read as follows, a slight demonstration of applause being heard at the close:

We, the jury empanelled to try the case of the People v. Christopher Rafferty, for the murder of Patrick O'Meara, find said Rafferty GUILTY, and sentence him to hang by the neck until dead.

J. S. HALLENBECK, Foreman.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10, 1872.

THE AMENDED VERDICT.

The Court found this to be informal, and directed the Clerk to amend it in conformity with law, which was done as follows:

We, the jury, find the defendant guilty in manner and form as charged in the indictment, and fix as his punishment that he suffer death by hanging.

THE JURY POLLED.

Mr. Small. We ask that the jury shall be polled, your Honor.

The Court. Yes, sir.

The jury then rose to their feet, and the Clerk, addressing them by name in succession, asked: "Was this, and is this now, your verdict?"

The answer, "It was, and is," was returned in every case.

MOTION FOR SENTENCE.

Mr. Reed. I shall now move to have the defendant sentenced on Saturday next.

MOTION FOR NEW TRIAL.

Mr. Small. I shall move for a new trial and arrest of judgment.

The Court. Let the motions be entered.

The jury were then discharged until 10 o'clock this forenoon, and Rafferty was conducted to his cell in the jail beneath. His counsel, Mr. Small, in conversation said that if this man was hung, it would be the first one he had ever defended on the charge of murder. He confidently expressed the belief that Rafferty will not be hung,—upon what grounds he did not state.

INTERVIEW WITH RAFFERTY.

A TRIBUNE reporter visited Rafferty in the jail, late in the afternoon. There were none of the condemned man's friends about the institution, though it was stated by the prison authorities that a large number of ill-favored people accompanied him to the very threshold, who looked as though they would dare anything to rescue him from the clutches of the law. Nothing was said by them, however, that would intimate that they meditated violence. The murderer occupies a cell in the centre tier of the jail, and is a next-door neighbor of the Italian, Peri, whose double crime of life-taking, on the afternoon of the 9th of last October, ought to have brought him to the gallows long ago. Rafferty was found standing in his narrow apartment, with his elbow resting on the upper berth. He was without coat and vest, and his cap hung on the back of his head in a rowdyish sort of way. He did not appear to be at all troubled about the awful position in which he had been placed by the verdict of the jury. On the contrary, he looked like a man who was perfectly contented with himself and everybody else. His answers, and the glance of his eye when spoken to, betrayed his feelings, however. He did not move from his position when addressed, and replied to the questions put to him in a low and surly tone. He could not have been more brief if he tried. The reporter asked:

"Are you Rafferty?"

Rafferty. Yes. What do you want?

Reporter. I came to inquire if you wished to make any public statement concerning yourself, the crime for which you have been tried, and the manner in which the trial was conducted. Have you anything to say?

Rafferty. No.

Reporter. With the exception of your lawyer, have you spoken to anybody, to-day, about these matters?

Rafferty. No.

Reporter. Do you intend speaking to anybody, outside of your lawyer and your friends, on matters connected with your imprisonment?

Rafferty. No.

Reporter. Will you tell me what you think of the verdict?

Rafferty. Yes. Nothing. I suppose I'll have to suffer.

This was all that was said.

LETTER FROM STATE'S ATTORNEY REED.

To the People of Chicago:

The present indignation of the good, law-abiding citizens of Chicago at the recent brutal murders is highly commendable and praiseworthy. Such a feeling will aid in the enforcement of the law. In order that the people may know the exact *status* of the cases now pending, I deem it my duty to give the facts in relation to the present condition of them. By the law as it has existed in this State since 1867, the jury are obliged, in their verdict, to fix the punishment of the prisoner, which may be that he suffer death by hanging, or that he be confined in the Penitentiary for a term not less than fourteen years, or for any number of years greater than fourteen, or for his natural life. I believe it is an unsafe law. The punishment should be death in all cases of unprovoked murder, and the Judge should fix the punishment. But the law is otherwise. Since this law has been in operation juries have generally done their duty in this city boldly and fearlessly. The first case tried under it was that of Walsh, for murdering his wife. The jury promptly found him guilty and fixed his punishment that he be hung, but Governor Palmer commuted his sentence to the Penitentiary for life, where he now is. The jury did their duty. The next case was that of Alfred Ziegenmeyer. The jury fixed his punishment for life. Although his case was an unprovoked and causeless murder, yet there was no eye witness to the killing, and the jury deemed it safest to send him to the Penitentiary for life. The next case was that of Gregory Peri, for killing two men on the day of the great fire. The trial resulted in his conviction and sentence for life. But the jury in the second trial promptly found him guilty, and fixed his punishment that he be hung. He was accordingly sentenced to be hung; but his attorney presented his case to one of the Judges of the Supreme Court and obtained a *supersedeas* and stay of his execution till his case could be heard by the Supreme Court.

The next case was that of Perteet (the colored man), for cutting his wife's throat. He was tried, and the jury without delay fixed his punishment that he be hung, and he was promptly sentenced to be hung, but one or more of the Judges of the Supreme Court granted him a *supersedeas* and stay of execution. Peri and Perteet are both in jail awaiting the decision of the Supreme Court. There is but one term of the Supreme Court in this division of the State in each year, and that is held in September. That term begins its session to-day. This is the first term since the sentence of Peri and Perteet. Although the law makes it the duty of the Attorney General to attend to all criminal cases in the Supreme Court, yet I propose to look after these cases (with others from this county) myself.

The recent cases of murder which have so justly aroused the people have all occurred since the 5th of last month. The first session of the Grand Jury since these cases occurred was convened a week ago yesterday. It has found true bills of indictment against Rafferty, Schweigert, and Hurley. Rafferty, for the murder of Officer O'Meara, is now on trial; Schweigert, for the murder of Kane Higgins at Winnetka, is to be tried next Monday; Hurley, for the murder of Patterson, is to be tried one week from to-day. The Grand Jury have one or two other cases to investigate, and if they find indictments the accused will all be tried this month. So the public will see that all these cases are to be tried in about thirty days from the date of the first killing. I believe that everybody will say this is prompt, efficient, and speedy action by the Criminal Court and the officers thereof.

I believe in prompt, speedy justice to all criminals, and will do all I can to secure that desirable end. There is a large number of men in this community who are strenuously opposed to capital punishment in all cases. Yesterday, in examining the jurors, some twenty who were called stated, under oath, that they were opposed to capital punishment, no matter how brutal the murder may have been. This sentiment among so many people makes it more difficult to secure a verdict for the death penalty than if it did not exist.

I hope this statement will satisfy the public that the Criminal Court and its officers are doing all that can be done to secure the just punishment of the guilty. Any delays which exist cannot be attributed to them. Yours respectfully,

C. H. REED, State's Attorney.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10, 1872.

A RICH SCENE.

A Divorce Lawyer "Interviews" a Times Reporter in one of the Court Rooms.

A lawyer named Fitts, who, in partnership with his father, makes a specialty of obtaining divorces for discounted couples, received a long, gratuitous advertisement in last Sunday's *Times*. It is claimed by Fitts,—and the claim is allowed by several reputable gentlemen about the courts,—that he performs his services as legitimately as such services can be performed, and for that reason he feels particularly pained about the aspersions which have been cast upon his professional character by the characterless concern of Adams street. Fitts does not propose to be blackmailed and misrepresented by the *Times*. Every time it attacks him he will attack one of its representatives, and he feels muscular enough to keep even with the paper as long as the reporters hold out. Fitts, being one behind the *Times*, commenced his evening process yesterday. During the forenoon he met the legal reporter of that sheet in one of the courts. It appears that the unfortunate young man is the author of the objectionable divorce sensation, a fact which Fitts discovered without much trouble. It is the easiest thing imaginable to discover the author of a *Times* sensation, anyhow. He generally tells about it first himself.

When Fitts found the legal reporter, he suddenly dropped his meek, professional demeanor, and assumed that of a man who is prepared to defend his honor by shedding the blood of its assailant. The court-room was barren of spectators, the only persons present being the clerk, the legal reporter, and the divorce procurer. The latter approached the newspaper man and inquired the cause of the scurrilous attack upon him in Sunday's issue of his journal. This question had to be repeated several times before Fitts received any reply. The delay, while it resulted from purely natural causes (the reporter's hearing being somewhat defective), did not serve to allay the lawyer's wrath. He imagined that the silence was meant to express the supreme contempt which was entertained for him. The Clerk kindly placed the two in communication, and then the fun commenced. The lawyer howled his denunciations, and screamed his threats and challenges into the reporter's most perfect ear.

The reporter came back at him in vigorous style, reiterating the statements made in the paper, and adding to them not a little. The lawyer became livid with rage. His voice almost deserted him, and he was compelled, from sheer necessity, to draw the reporter down to him in order to make him understand the belligerent nature of his response. Finding that the lawyer was opposed to changing his views on the subject under discussion the reporter consented to alter his. It was Fitts's father that the article alluded to particularly. Fitts, Jr., knew that he wasn't very sadly treated, but the reporter would admit that the elder Fitts received a pretty heavy dose. This ill-considered assertion only made matters worse. Fitts, Jr., said he was his father's son, and anything that hurt the old man, hurt him also. If the reporter was spoiling for a fight the old man would accommodate him, he had no doubt; and if the old man failed to do his whole duty in the premises, the son who was speaking, and other sons, too numerous to mention, would relieve him of the responsibility.

The interesting dispute was ended by the Clerk about this time.

It is understood that Mr. Seybold, another divorce lawyer, with whom the *Times* took liberties, called at the office of that paper on Monday evening, and made himself so obnoxious that he was chased by all the editors and typographical mechanics in the building. He still lives.

Anxious to Be Liberal.

Not in politics, for he means business now, and calls attention to the fact that his proposition to give away a fine Turkey-bound album to the purchaser of a dozen photographs, holds good only up to the 14th inst. All this relates to Brand's elegant pictures.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 10—11 a. m.—Flour, 30s. Winter wheat, 12s 6d; spring wheat, 12s 4d@12s 9d; white, 12s 10d. Corn, 28s 9d. Pork, 53s 6d. Lard, 40s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 10—1 p. m.—Market unchanged. Receipts for the last three days, 18,000 quarters wheat, of which 7,000 quarters are American.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 10—2:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs firm. Spring wheat, 12s 4d@12s 10d. White, 12s 10d@13s. Corn, 28s 9d@29s. Rest unchanged.

LONDON, Sept. 10—Consols for money 92¾ account, 92¾; Bonds of '65, 93¼; bonds of '67, 93¼; 10-40s, 87¼; new 5's, 89¼; Erie 39¼.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 10.—Bonds of '62, 96¼.

PARIS, Sept. 10.—Rentes, 55f 45c.

LIVERPOOL, Sept 10.—Cotton dull, middling upland, 10¼d; Orleans 10½@10¾d. Sales, 10,000 bales, speculation and export, 2,000 bales. Breadstuffs firm. California white wheat, 12s 10d@13s; red western spring, 12s 4d@12s 10d; red winter, 12s 6d. Flour 30s. Corn, 28s 9d@29s. Receipts of wheat for past 3 days, 18,000 quarters, of which 8,000 quarters were American. Receipts of corn for past three days, 18,500 quarters, of which 16,000 quarters were American. Tallow, 43s 6d; Cheese, 60s; Cumberland middles, 36s; short ribs, 38s.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Sept. 10.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, including 46 cars reported to arrive, 935, making the total supply for the week thus far 3,570, or 310 cars against 273 last week. A calculation of the cattle in the East, and the unfavorable reports from the same quarter, has totally demoralized the market here. Run light, and attendance slim, buyers being afraid to operate at the prices asked. Buyers and sellers so far apart. Most of the arrivals, with the exception of a few extra prime lots of natives, are composed of Texans and Cherokees. Transactions are hardly sufficient to make a quotable market. Sales 177 Missouri steers, averaging 969 to 1,130 lbs, at $5.00@5.60; 16 Texan steers 1,128 lbs, $5.25; 75 Ohio steers, 1,141 to 1,381 lbs, $6.62@6.00; 60 Ohio steers, 1,483 lbs, $7.75; 44 Michigan steers, 1,124 to 1,144 lbs, $5.20@5.50; 89 Indiana steers, 1,150 to 1,157 lbs, $5.60@5.75.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts to-day, including 8 cars reported to arrive, 1,200, making the total supply for the week thus far 580, against 4,600 last week. Market not yet opened. Sales to record.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, 400, making the supply for the week thus far 14,300, against 16,000 last week. The market opened slow for desirable sized hogs at $4.90@5.25; rough stock a shade lower, and but little inquiry. Sales: 121 Indiana av 187 lbs at $4.75; 301 Illinois, av 214 to 253 lbs, at $5.25; 295 Michigans, av 199 to 217 lbs, at $4.85@4.90.

Watertown Live Stock Market.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Sept. 10.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,467; trade opened quite lively, but began to droop at the close, and the average reduction of prices was ¼ @ ½c; sales, choice at $10.00@10.50; extra, $9.00@9.50; first quality, $7.00@8.50; second, $5.00@6.50; third, $4.00@5.00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 9,299; market heavy; prices declined; sales spring lambs at 5@5½c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—The market was active. Prices are unsettled, with an advancing tendency on some grades. Pepperell and Indian Orchard fine shirtings advanced ½c per yard. Foreign goods increasing in demand, and held at steady rates.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—COTTON—In moderate demand, but lower; middling upland, 21½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet; receipts, 11,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $6.00@6.40; common to good extra, $7.00@7.25; good to choice, $7.30@8.15; white wheat Western extra, $8.15@8.40; St. Louis, $7.60@10.40. Rye flour steady at $4.30@5.20. Cornmeal, unchanged. Wheat firmer; receipts, 57,000 bu; new No 3 Chicago spring, $1.53; No. 2 do, $1.58@1.60; new red old No. 2 Milwaukee spring, spot, $1.54@1.63; do to arrive, $1.60; winter red Illinois, $1.65; winter red Western, $1.49@1.49. Rye, barley, and malt unchanged. Corn fairly active, with good export demand; receipts, 221,000 bu; steamer mixed Western 63@63½c; sail do., 63½@64c. Oats easier; receipts, 44,000 bu; Western, 45@46½c; Ohio, 46@50c; new, 36@42c.

EGGS—Steady; Western, 18c.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet; Rio, 14@17½c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining, 8¾@9c; Cuba, 8½@9c. Molasses quiet; clayed, 28@31c; refined Muscovado, 30@35c; Porto Rico, 30@35c. Rice steady at 8@9c.

TURPENTINE—Dull at 53@54c.

PROVISIONS—Pork unchanged. Beef quiet and unchanged; tierce beef steady; prime mess, $13.00@16.00; India mess, $17.00@19.00; cut meats steady and unchanged; middles quiet and firm; long clear, 9c. Lard dull; No. 1 to prime steam, at 9@9⅝c.

BUTTER—Quiet; Western, 10@25c.

CHEESE—Quiet, at 11@13½c.

TOTAL STOCK OF GRAIN IN STORE HERE SEPT. 7.

Wheat	88,000
Corn	2,493,000
Oats	2,614,000
Rye	90,000
Barley	51,000
Malt	319,000
Peas	27,000

WHISKEY—Active but lower, at 93c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Sept. 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.60. Corn unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Corn easier; mixed, 56@58c; white, 58@60c. Oats firmer at 40@50c.

PROVISIONS—Lard firm; choice scarce; tierce, 10½@10¾c; keg, 12½c.

GROCERIES—Sugar firmer; fair to fully fair, 10½@10¾c. Others unchanged.

STERLING—20¼; sight, par.

GOLD—12¼.

COTTON—Easier; sales, 900 bales; low middlings, 20¼; middlings, 21¼; receipts, 1,437 bales; afloat, 13,403 bales.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Sept. 10.—Market dull. Wheat—Sales, 7,800 bu No. 2 Milwaukee club to arrive, at $1.45. Corn—Sales, 5,000 bu No. 2 at 53½c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour and wheat unchanged. Corn weak; yellow, 65c. Oats active; new white Ohio, 40@42c.

WHISKEY—94c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet, firm and unchanged. Wheat active and strong; choice white, $1.85@2.00; amber Western, $1.75@1.80. Corn active for Southern; white, 68c; yellow, 64@65c; mixed Western, dull at 63c. Oats firmer; Western mixed, 38@39c; white, 40@42c. Rye quiet and firm at 75@85c.

PROVISIONS—Flat and unchanged. Lard dull at 9@9½c for Western.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 92½c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; red, $1.45@1.53; white, $1.55@1.65. Corn steady at 46c. Rye steady; new, 68@72c. Oats quiet and unchanged; old, 33@40c, new, 26@32c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal at $13.25. Lard steady; summer, 8½c; winter, 8¾c; kettle, 9c. Bulk meats steady; offerings light; shoulders, 5¾c; sides, 8½@9¼c. Bacon quiet; held firm at unchanged prices.

HOGS—Steady at $4.30.

WHISKEY—Steady at 90c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour weak; 25c lower. Grain entirely nominal and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Firm; held at unchanged prices.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat active and firm; sample lots No. 3 fall, $1.64; No. 2, $1.65. Corn firm 35½c cash, 35c seller October. Oats firm and better; No. 2, 26@26½@27c. Barley better; No. 2 spring, 63@65c. Rye steady; 60c for prime.

WHISKEY—Firmer, at 90@91c.

PROVISIONS—Pork unchanged. Bacon lower; shoulders, 7½c; clear ribs, 10½@10½c; clear sides, 10½@10¾c. Lard firm; refined, 9½c.

HOGS—Firm at $4.40@5.00.

CATTLE—Dull and unchanged.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Sept. 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat in light demand, but holders firm; No. 3 white Wabash, $1.67; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.61½; amber Michigan, $1.45@1.45½; No. 1 amber Illinois, $1.70; No. 1 red, $1.50. Corn steady; high mixed, 46½; low mixed, 46c. Oats firm; No. 1, 36@36½c; No. 2, 29c.

FREIGHTS—Dull and unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, brls, 4,000; wheat, bu, 20,000; corn, bu, 23,000; oats, bu, 25,000.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, brls, 5,000; wheat, bu, 57,000; corn, bu, 51,000; oats, bu, 25,000.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 10.—TOBACCO—Sales 88 hhds; market steady and firm.

PROVISIONS—Steady. Pork $13.50. Bacon—Shoulders, 7½c; clear rib, 10½c; clear sides, 10¾c packed. Bulk shoulders, 5¾c; clear rib, 9½c; clear sides, 9½c loose. Lard, 9½@10½c.

WHISKEY—Steady at 91c.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 10.—COTTON—In fair demand, but lower; low middling, 20½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Cornmeal quiet and unchanged. Corn fair demand, but lower at 67@68c. Oats quiet and firm at 37@43c.

HAY—$25@27.00.

BRAN—In good demand at $17.00.

PROVISIONS—Bacon quiet and unchanged.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Sept. 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat excited and higher; extra, $1.82; No. 1, $1.69; amber, $1.46½. Corn steady at 49c for mixed yellow. Oats in good demand at 35c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.39; No. 2, $1.34. Corn in fair demand, but lower; No. 2, 36½c. Oats firm; No. 2, 25c. Rye scarce and firm; No. 1, 54½c. Barley firm; No. 2, 65½c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 15c; Oswego, 22c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 99,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 51,000 bu.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 10.—PASSED DOWN—Barks Two Fannies, Golden West, Massillon, Vanderbilt, Austin, Grace Greenwood, Pride of America, Harvey Bissell, Ellsworth; brig Standard; schrs Anglo-Saxon, Pelican, Richard Winslow, James Sawyer, Knapp, Thomas Sheldon, Homer, Ostrich, Knight Templar, St. Andrew, Lightguard, Daniel Fort, S. H. Foster, Lewis Day, Brooklyn, City of Manitowoc, City of Milwaukee, Wild Rover, Evening Star, Northern Belle, M. Stalker, L. J. Farwell, C. P. Williams, E. M. Davidson.

PASSED UP—Prop Mohawk; bark Franz Sigel; schrs Clara Parker, O. H. Hackley, Havana, Senator Blood.

WIND—Southwest.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Sept 10.—PASSED UP—Prop Meteor; schrs Rebecca, Wm. O. Brown, Clara Yowell, Skinner.

PASSED DOWN—Prop Cuba; schr George Dousman.

WIND—Southwest.

Illinois River Items.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Sept. 10.—RIVER—Arrived—Canal steamer Gooding, light, from Henry; canalboat Andrew Jackson, from Peru with corn for Chicago. Despatched Canalboat J. Bouchard light, dropped down to Peru.

Canal—Passed In—Andrew Jackson, from Peru, with corn for Chicago. Passed Out—Robt. Holmes, light, for LaSalle. Nine feet ten inches of water in the mit-sill of lock 15, the late rains having raised the river sixteen inches.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Take Courage, Invalids.

Pain and weakness produce despondency, and the invalid who is laboring under bodily torture, debility, and mental depression at the same time, is indeed in a pitiable condition. But let all who are thus situated take heart. A balm is provided both for their physical and mental infirmities in Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Among the commonest sources of pain, uneasiness, and melancholy are the diseases which affect the stomach, the liver, the alimentary canal, the nerves and the muscles, such as dyspepsia, bilious disorders, constipation, headache, hysteria, and rheumatism, all of which yield readily to the regulating, invigorating, and purifying influence of this peerless vegetable tonic, stimulant, and restorative. Take courage, sorrowful invalids; you will find the help you need in Hostetter's Bitters.

AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE THEATRE.

WOOD & SINN............Lessees and Managers

FAMILY MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK, FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.

Admission, 25 and 50 cents. Two performances THIS AFTERNOON AND NIGHT.

The Great Wonders, late of Niblo's Garden, New York,

THE EGYPTIAN JUGGLERS.

The Brilliant Vocalist, MISS SALLIE MASON.

The wonderful imitator, PROF. FOX.

Frank Gibbons, Wash Norton, Miss Martha Wren, James Collins, Warren Sisters, Maggie Gray, Charley Benedict, Harry Richmond, Harry Guion, Frank Nelson, Signor Cappolo.

COSTA'S GEM BALLET TROUPE.

Sixteen beautiful young ladies, led by the Star Premier, MISS BETTIE REMMELSBERG; Sig. DAVID COSTA; Miss Sophia Remmelsberg, Miss Susie Summerfield, in TWO GRAND BALLETS.

To conclude with the new Domestic Drama entitled THE TIDE OF FORTUNE.

Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

Every night and Saturday matinee, till further notice, BRONSON C. HOWARD'S Sparkling Comedy

SARATOGA,

Presented in the usual manner of all productions at this Theatre, in

HIGHEST STYLE OF ART.

Nothing left undone to make THE PICTURE COMPLETE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Second and Last Week of

OLIVER DOUD BYRON

In the greatest of all sensation dramas,

Across the Continent,

Introducing in the celebrated Concert Scene New and Beautiful Songs and Dances.

WATCH ★ THIS

BOYS' CLOTHING.

Say, "Wife!"

Do take the children down to 138 West Madison-st., opposite Union-st., up stairs over the coffin store, and get a nice suit of

Boys' All Wool Clothing,

For from $4 to $7; age 3 to 17 years. This is the manufactory direct, and you save about $4.

BIBLES.

SUPERB

Family Bibles.

Just received, a splendid assortment of fine Oxford Bibles and Prayer Books.

Jansen, McClurg & Co.

(Successors as Booksellers to S. C. Griggs & Co.),

607 Wabash-av.

WANTED.

WANTED.

Popping Corn.

CHARLES DUTTON & CO.,

7 & 9 So. Jefferson-st., Chicago.

Northwestern Union R. R.

Milwaukee to Fond du Lac.

3,000 men wanted to work on the grading of the above road. Wages, $2; excellent board, mostly at farm houses, as the line passes through a thickly settled and healthy country, with good water. For further information see the sub contractors along the line of the road. P. McNAMARA, Civil Engineer.

MILWAUKEE, Sept 1, 1872.

WANTED.

A Large Second-Story Room,

On East or West Madison-st., near the bridge; or on State-st., near McVicker's Theatre; or on Halsted st., near Madison; or on any very central or prominent business point, for the manufacturing, jobbing, and wholesale clothing trade. State lowest terms, and by letter only, to WM. H. SQUIRE, Produce Commission Merchant, 185 West Lake-st.

GENERAL NOTICES.

New & Direct Route to Cincinnati

Via Kankakee Line.

On and after MONDAY, Aug. 26, this line will be open for freight to Lafayette, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, and points in the Southeast. Rates as low as other routes. For information and bills of lading apply at Depot, foot of South Water-st., or at General Office, 76 Market-st.

JOSEPH F. TUCKER, General Freight Agent, Chicago.

H. J. PAGE, General Freight Agent, Cincinnati.

JAMES K. DEMING, Agent, Chicago.

NOTICE.

As arrangements are being made by the Commissioners of Lincoln Park for the removal and re-interment of the bodies buried in the Potters' Field in the old city cemetery, notice is hereby given that all persons having friends buried in that tract, that such bodies will be removed under their direction by making application to either A. H. BURLEY, City Comptroller, or Dr. BEN C. MILLER, County Superintendent of Public Charities.

The Commissioners of Lincoln Park.

B. F. CULVER, President.

E. S. TAYLOR, Secretary.

NOTICE.

The public are hereby notified that I have dissolved partnership with John Alcsquist, and will not hold myself responsible for any debts contracted after this date on partnership account.

J. A. ANDERSON.

FOR SALE.

Fisher's Island for Sale or Lease.

This property, belonging to the estate of R. R. Fox, deceased, and containing several thousand acres, eligibly situated in the Sound, opposite Stonington, Mystic, and New London, Ct., is, by executor's order, offered for sale or lease as a whole, or, as it is divided, in separate farms. It is unsurpassed for salubrity and coolness and has great agricultural advantages, being capable of producing 1,000 tons of hay annually, and affording rich pasturage for large herds of cattle. It is well provided with harbors, and is worthy the attention of yachtmen and sportsmen. The Mansion House is very large and roomy, and, with the adjacent buildings, can be readily fitted to accommodate 100 or 200 boarders. Application and further inquiries may be made by letter, addressed to J. S. BLATCHFORD, 6 Pemberton Square, Boston.

CAMPAIGN GOODS.

Political Goods

Of all kinds. Fireworks, Flags, Lanterns, Torches, Badges, Uniforms, etc. JOSEPH B. PURDY, 22 and 24 Maiden-lane, New York. Established 1842.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

Cor. Wabash-av. & Forty-Fourth-st.

AT AUCTION,

On Wednesday Afternoon, Sept. 11, at 3 o'clk,

At our Salesrooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

We shall sell without reserve 206¼ feet west front on Wabash-av., 161¼ feet deep to 24-foot alley, southeast corner Wabash-av. and Forty-fourth-st., with frame dwelling, fences, &c.

Terms—$6,800 payable 25th September, 1872. Balance cash. Title perfect.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, ETC.,

AT AUCTION,

This (Wednesday) Morning at 9 1-2 o'clock,

At Butters' Red Front Salesrooms,

55 and 57 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

30 Packages Crockery,

30 Rolls Oil Cloth,

AT AUCTION,

This (Wednesday) Morning at 10 o'clock,

AT BUTTERS' SALESROOMS,

55 and 57 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

REAL ESTATE.

Lot 206 feet front on Wabash-av., corner Forty-fourth-st.,

AT AUCTION,

This Afternoon (Wednesday) at 3 o'clock,

AT BUTTERS' SALESROOMS, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

SALE OF

New Buggies Carriages and Harness,

On WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 11, at 9:30 O'CLOCK.

At our Salesrooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

SALE OF

30 Packages White Granite, 30 Rolls Floor Oil Cloths, 6,000 Sad Irons, Invoice of Fine Table Cutlery, 30 Rolls Wool Carpet,

On WEDNESDAY, SEPT 11, at 11 O'CLOCK,

At our Salesrooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

DRY GOODS,

Ready-Made Clothing, Woollens, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

On THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 12, at 9½ o'clock.

At our Salesrooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Sale on Thursday

OF

Entire Stock of a Retail Clothier.

Gent's Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps; also, fine assortment of Hamburg Edgings, Insertings, Lace Tidies, Handkerchiefs, etc.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Genteel Furniture

At 72 Twenty-second-st.

Friday, Sept. 13, at 10 o'clock.

AT AUCTION.

We shall sell, without reserve, the entire household effects

At Dwelling No. 72 Twenty-second-st,

Consisting of everything requisite for a genteel house.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

THREE

Elegant Residences

AND LOTS,

AT AUCTION,

On Monday, Sept. 16, at 2½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

Frame dwelling and lot, 50 by 175 feet, with stable, No. 999 Indiana-av.; house contains all modern improvements, with parlor, library, dining-room, kitchen, 5 chambers, bath room, gas-fixtures; will be sold with the house; terms easy.

Two new brick 2-story dwellings on Washington-av, between Ada and Sheldon-sts, with all modern improvements. Lots 25 by 125 feet; house contains dining room, kitchen, double parlors, 4 chambers, library, marble mantels, marble washstands, furnace, and registers throughout. Terms very favorable. For other particulars, see

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Regular Weekly Sale

OF

Dry Goods, Piece Goods, Furnishing Goods, Notions, Gloves, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

ON WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11, at 9:30 O'Clock,

At our new new and spacious sale rooms, 85 and 87 Market-st.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

BOOTS AND SHOES!

Clothing and Wool Hats,

Beavers, Chinchillas, Cassimeres, Shirts, Drawers, Hosiery, Gloves, etc.,

On Thursday, Sept. 12, at 9 1-2 o'clock

At our new and spacious salesrooms,

85 AND 87 MARKET-ST.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By G. P. GORE & CO.,

22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

BOOTS! BOOTS! BOOTS!

Shoes! Shoes! Shoes!

At Auction, on Wednesday, Sept. 11, at 9 1-2 a. m.

Our stock is now complete and no merchant can fail to find such grades of goods as his trade demands; among others,

A FULL LINE OF THE

CELEBRATED SUCKER BOOT

WILL BE OFFERED IN

Men's, Boys', and Youths'.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

By HARRISON & CO.

REGULAR WEDNESDAY'S SALE OF

DRY GOODS,

This Morning at 9 1-2 o'clock.

300 doz. Handkerchiefs,

Fine line of Elegant Edgings,

Fine line of Fine Insertions,

Heavy Undershirts, Woollen Socks,

And a General Assortment of Desirable Goods.

HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers,

44 State-st.

PUBLIC SALE,

AT PHILADELPHIA,

Very Valuable Building, known as the

SEVENTH-ST. OPERA HOUSE,

Seventh-st., South of Arch-st.,

89 1-2 FEET FRONT,

On TUESDAY, Sept. 17, 1872, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange. This fashionable place of amusement is very desirably located, and is neatly fitted up as a theatre, and ready for occupancy; will seat 1,100 persons.

Terms—Half cash. $1,000 to be paid at the time of sale. For further particulars apply to R. F. GLENN, 236 South Eighth-st. M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, 139 and 141 South Fourth-st., Phila.

BUSINESS CARDS.

EMPIRE WAREHOUSE.

U. S. Bonded and Free Storage.

We have ample facilities for handling all kinds of goods on dock or in warehouse at the usual rates.

WADSWORTH, DICKINSON & CO.,

Broom Corn, Grain, and Commission,

198 to 212 Market-st., between Quincy and Jackson, Chicago.

Dock of Montreal and Chicago steamers.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 PACKAGES

OF

Fractional Currency

TO EXCHANGE FOR

NATIONAL CURRENCY,

AT

Tribune Office.

PROFESSIONAL.

THE INDIAN DOCTOR

158 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.

More Glory and More Cures!

THE PAST WEEK has been one of wonderful success at Dr. Fritz's office. Over two hundred cases have been prescribed for, and many cures have been reported.

Three cases of cancer cured.

Two large tumors removed.

Five who were nearly blind have been made to see, and four who were deaf have had their hearing restored.

The poor rheumatic sufferer has had his pains removed, and the sick have been restored to health again.

The following can be referred to (more can be seen at his office):

Mr. Jenson, 111 Sampson-st., cured of dyspepsia.

Mary Arms, 75 Johnson-st., cured of consumption of the lungs.

Mr. Murray's girl cured of heart disease of years' standing, 215 Carroll st.

Mr. Procard, 488 West Twelfth-st., fever sore cured.

Mrs. J. Miller, 57 State-st., abscess on face cured.

Mr. George Grey, 18 Pierce-st., cured of kidney disease.

Many others can be referred to.

Office hours, daily, from 9 to 12 a. m., 2 to 4 and 8 to 9 p. m.

CHINA AND GLASSWARE.

Closing-Out Sale

OF

CHINA,

GLASS,

CROCKERY,

SILVER-PLATED WARE, &c.,

AT A

GREAT REDUCTION.

In order to save the breakage and expense attending the removal of our goods to our new store, No. 105 STATE-ST., we offer our present stock of TABLE WARES, MANTEL ORNAMENTS, &c., at greatly reduced prices.

R. C. LAWRENCE & CO.,

487 Wabash-av.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

CUNARD MAIL LINE

Established in 1840. Steam between NEW YORK, BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.

From New York.		From New York.	
Russia	Sept. 11	Calabria	Sept. 7
Cuba	Sept. 18	Abyssinia	Sept. 14
Scotia	Sept. 25	Batavia	Sept. 21

And from Boston every Tuesday.

Cabin Passage $80, $100, and $130 gold. Return tickets at greatly reduced rates. Cabin plans on view and Berths selected.

Steerage Passage, $30, currency.

Passengers booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent. Bills of Lading for merchandise to and from Europe issued in connection with Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent, 72 South Market-st., Chicago.

Temperley's Line of Steamships,

Sailing weekly between London, Quebec, and Montreal, carrying goods and passengers at low through rates for Chicago, will be found the cheapest and most expeditious route. For freight apply to TEMPERLEYS, CARTER & DRAKE, 21 Billiter-st., London. DAVID SHAW, Montreal, and for passage to W. A. STRONG, 19 West Madison-st., Chicago.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have formed a co-partnership under the firm name of CORY & CHAPIN, for the transaction of a general commission business in oils, naval stores, heavy drugs, &c., &c. Office and warehouse 23 South Water-st.

DAVID A. CORY,

CHARLES A. CHAPIN.

Chicago, Sept. 7th, 1872.

Fisher's Island, for Sale or to Lease.

This property, belonging to the estate of R. R. Fox, deceased, and containing several thousand acres, eligibly situated in the Sound, opposite Stonington, Mystic, and New London, Ct., is, by executor's order, offered for sale or lease as a whole, or, as it is divided, in separate farms. It is unsurpassed for salubrity and coolness and has great agricultural advantages, being capable of producing 1,000 tons of hay annually, and affording rich pasturage for large herds of cattle. It is well provided with harbors, and is worthy the attention of yachtmen and sportsmen. The Mansion House is very large and roomy, and, with the adjacent buildings, can be readily fitted to accommodate 100 or 200 boarders. Application and further inquiries may be made by letter, addressed to J. S. BLATCHFORD, 6 Pemberton Square, Boston.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Books & Stationery.

HADLEY BROTHERS,

WHOLESALE BOOKSELLERS.

136 State-st., Chicago.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

SPECTACLES.

MONEY CANNOT BUY IT!

For Sight is Priceless!!

But the Diamond Spectacles will Preserve It.

If you value your eyesight use these perfect Lenses, ground from minute crystal pebbles, melted together, and derive their name, "Diamond," on account of their Hardness and Brilliancy. They will last many years without change, and are warranted superior to all others in use. Manufactured by

J. E. SPENCER & CO., Opticians, New York.

CAUTION.—None genuine unless stamped with our trade mark.

For sale by responsible agents throughout the Union. J. E. MAYO & CO., 408 State-st., and 21 West Madison-st., and W. M. MAYO, corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st., Jewellers and Opticians, are sole agents for Chicago, Ills., from whom they can only be obtained. No pedlers employed.

GLOVES.

CHOSSON'S

CELEBRATED

KID AND CASTOR GLOVE.

From 1 to 6 Buttons.

Black, White, Light, Mode, and dark. All the new fancy colors to match the prevailing shades of Silk and Dress Goods. For sale, wholesale and retail, by

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

NEW YORK,

Sole Agents for the United States.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE "EUREKA" SHIRT.

Is an artistic garment, and gives universal satisfaction, for the simple reason that it fits—there is no pulling, "drag" on the neck and shoulders like on shirts that are made by pretenders to the art. Everything is beautiful and smooth, and you scarcely know that you have on a shirt at all, except you look in the glass, when the faultless appearance of the bosom is at once made manifest.

McART, the Only Maker, 121 West Madison st.

Minton Floor Tiles.

I am now importing the English Tiles for all persons wishing to use them. Full line of samples of the Floor, Wall, and Hearth Tiles can be seen at my office, 163 Washington-st. Orders should be handed in early to secure the remission of duty. I have experienced men to lay them. Prices largely reduced by direct importation.

F. A. DOOLITTLE.

REMOVAL.

C. C. THAYER & CO., Real Estate Auctioneers and Brokers, have removed to 156 East Madison-st., second door east of Fifth-av.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the name and style of Dodd & Guth, 105 West Madison-st., has this day expired by limitation, Francis Dodd continuing the business in his own name.

FRANCIS DODD,

FRANKLIN J. GUTH.

RUPTURE.

Dr. MARSH'S Radical Cure Truss—the only Truss that cures Rupture. All kinds of Trusses, &c., scientifically fitted at the office of MARSH & BOWLES, 569 Wabash-av.

FINANCIAL.

$5,000,000.

A PRIME INVESTMENT

AT A

Low Price.

THE CHICAGO

AND

CANADA SOUTHERN

First Mortgage Sinking Fund 30 Years

7 PER CENT GOLD BONDS,

Interest Payable April and October, at Union Trust Company, at

90 and Accrued Interest.

This road is the western link in the new AIR LINE from Buffalo to Chicago, and runs from the Detroit River to Chicago in nearly a straight line.

The road is a part of the same line as the Canada Southern and is being built by the same men, viz.: Milton Courtright, John F. Tracy, David Dows, W. L. Scott, Henry Farnam, R. A. Forsyth, James Burke, M. L. Sykes, Jr., all directors either of the Chicago & Northwestern or the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; George Opdyke of the Midland Road; Sidney Dillon, Daniel Drew, John Ross, David Hays, Samuel J. Tilden, Kenyon Cox, and other prominent railroad men.

The road, like the Canada Southern, will have steel rails (60 pounds to the yard) throughout; is practically straight and level; much shorter, and will run with greater speed and safety than any other road connecting Buffalo and Chicago.

Twenty-five miles are finished and running; forty-five miles more are so far advanced as to be finished by January 1, and the entire road will be completed during the ensuing year. Steel rails sufficient for one-half the entire road have already been purchased.

The builders of the road control enough of the Chicago feeders to obtain for it a profitable business from the start, having projected the line to accommodate existing business, and having seen the necessity of another trunk line between Chicago and the Atlantic seaboard, located expressly with the view of obtaining the cheapest transportation practicable.

The branch lines will make the shortest connections between Chicago and Toledo and Chicago and Detroit, as well as between all these points and Buffalo.

The Canada Southern Bonds, in every particular like these, were eagerly taken, the last of them several weeks ago, by the best class of investors, and were on the market a shorter time than any other railroad loan of like amount for years past.

The proceeds of these bonds will complete the entire line, and we recommend them with the same confidence as we did the Canada Southern, and believe them as in every way a choice security.

Pamphlets and all information furnished by

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Bankers,

27 Pine-st.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,

Bankers, 10 Wall-st.

EDUCATIONAL.

Pennsylvania Military Academy,

At Chester, Delaware Co., Pa.

For Resident Cadets only. The Eleventh Annual Session commences WEDNESDAY, Sept. 4.

The buildings have been erected and furnished at a cost exceeding ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, and in all their appointments are unsurpassed. Thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Classics, and English, is imparted by West Point graduates and other competent professors.

Careful attention is given to the moral training and personal habits of Cadets.

Circulars may be obtained of E. L. Brown, Esq., or Chas. G. Prussing, Esq., patrons of the Academy, Chicago, or of COL. THEO. HYATT, Pres't P. M. A.

Harvard University. Law School.

Instructors and subjects (in part) for 1872-73:

PROFESSORS.

Emory Washburn, LL. D., Real Property and Constitutional Law.

Evidence and Equity.

C. C. Langdell, A. M., Contracts, Sales of Personal Property, Civil Procedure.

A vacancy, to be filled shortly.

LECTURERS.

Hon. Benjamin R. Curtis, LL. D., The Jurisdiction, Practice, and Peculiar Jurisprudence of the Courts of the United States.

Hon. George T. Bigelow, LL. D., Marine Insurance.

Hon. Benjamin F. Thomas, LL. D., Wills and Administration.

Nicholas St. John Green, LL. B., Criminal Law and Torts.

The academic Year begins Sept. 26, 1872.

For a circular containing full information, address JAMES W. HARRIS, Secretary, Cambridge, Mass.

Kenwood Seminary,

Hyde Park, Illinois.

This beautifully located and liberally appointed school for girls will re-open Sept. 11, 1872. Teachers are selected with reference to their fitness ... Training School and Music ... French, German ... teacher is a graduate ... Wabash-av. Music. See circulars at ...

NATIONAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC,

established by the Mendelssohn Quintette Club, will begin September 16, 1872. A thorough education in all branches of the art can now be obtained from a corps of foreign and resident artists of high grade. Applications for admission now received. Classes formed early in September. Circulars containing full particulars mailed free. Address THOMAS RYAN, Director of National College of Music, Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass.

MRS. H. SIMONS,

(Formerly of New York City,)

No. 248 Calumet-av., Chicago,

Will open a Young Ladies' School, Wednesday, September 11.

ST. XAVIER'S ACADEMY.

571 Cottage Grove avenue, (Woodland Park, opposite Chicago University) will resume studies Monday, September 2.

RACINE COLLEGE.

The Fall and Winter Term will begin Sept. 11. The College and Grammar School open the same day.

Candidates for admission to the Freshman Class may be examined July 8 and Sept. 11.

For admission apply to the REV. JAMES DE KOVEN, D. D., Warden of Racine College, Racine, Wis.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE.

Established in New York in 1814. English and French for Young Ladies and Misses, Boarding and Day Pupils. 1527 and 1529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Pa. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute. MADAME D'HERVILLY, Principal.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE ACADEMY.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

This Institution furnishes superior accommodations, has a large corps of accomplished Teachers, and is, in every respect, first-class. Pupils are carried through a collegiate course or fitted for Vassar College. For Circulars containing terms, &c., address the Principal, Rev. D. G. WRIGHT, A. M.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE OF SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust, recorded at pages 126, 281, and 282, in Vol. 8 of the Records of Deeds of Athens County, Ohio, and at pages 413, in Vol. 27 of the Records of Deeds of ... county, reference being hereby made thereto for a more full and complete description of said deed than is herein set forth, ... Anthony W. Smith and his wife Elizabeth ... Charles S. Rand and his wife Henrietta ... Samuel D. Towle and his wife ... vius S. Newell and his wife, Mary ... Nelson M. Bassett and his wife ... Chicago, Illinois, are grantors, and ... ber, of the County of Athens, Ohio, is grantee ... [illegible] ... Persons desiring to invest in coal ... do well to examine these before purchasing. July 25, 1872. RODOLPH DE STEIGUER ...

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES

OF ALL SIZES.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 2 West Washington ...

FORSYTH'S U. S. Standard Scales

FORSYTH'S SCALE WAREHOUSE, ...

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 10.

The money market presents no features different from those that have been noted from day to day for a week past. The demand for bank accommodation continues active from all departments of trade. Both in this city, and the country tributary to it, there seems to be legitimate use for all the cash funds that money-lenders can spare, and many of the country banks are applying to their correspondents here for accommodation.

Currency continues to flow to the country, and the drain in that direction has left the market bare of small notes. The appearance of ... legal tender notes in the remittances from New York shows that the banks there have ... to the packages usually left in their ...

Exchange was abundant to-day and quoted ... about $1 per $1,000 discount for sales between banks. At the counter, bankers will not be able to allow customers better than ... off.

THE RECENT FAILURES.

The official notice by the United States ... to-day to the creditors of Chandler, P... & Co., whose efforts to corner the oats market ... resulted just like those of ... Lyon to corner ... wheat, ... National Bank of this city ... creditor to the extent of $340,000. The affair ... prominent bank are always matters of ... in the entire business public have a lively ... and in this connection we deem it proper to say that the $340,000 in the schedule ... of C. P. & Co., only ... advances made to them by ... National Bank on shipments of grain ... have all gone forward to Eastern markets ... ago. The most of them, if not ... been realized on, and the final settlement will show that the bankrupt firm are not indebted to the bank at all. We presume that ... of the cases of private parties who ... presented also as large creditors of the bankrupts ... in all the recent cornering operations ... were simply advances on grain actually in store or in transit, and that the claims have been balanced by the sale of the grain. The fact is, that as regards losses in the city ... of these failures, they have been mainly ... of prospective profits by speculators, who ... tide had turned the other way, would have ... themselves. The banks and others have ... made legitimate advances on actual property, are, of course, in a different category.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote the following stocks in this market, this afternoon, as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
United States 6s of '81	114½	
5-20s of '62	113½	
5-20s of '64	113½	
5-20s of '65	113½	
5-20s of '65 January and July	113½	
5-20s of '67 January and July	113½	
5-20s of '68 January and July	113½	
10-40s	107	
United States 5s (new issue)		
United States Currency 6s	111½	
Northern Pacific Gold 7 3-10s		
Chicago City 7s		100 & i.
Cook County 7s		100 & i.
Illinois County and Township 10s		100 & i.
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)		107½

ORIENTAL TRADE NOTES.

The arrival at San Francisco, on Aug. 23, of the Japanese bark Fu Ju-Maru, with a cargo of tea and other Oriental goods from Hong-Kong, China, deserves more than a passing notice. She is the first merchant vessel carrying Japanese colors that ever entered an American port, and her arrival marks an epoch in the history of Oriental trade, and particularly in the progress of Japan, that will yet astonish the world. The Fu-Ju-Maru is a bark of 650 tons burden, and is manned exclusively by a Japanese crew, the only being foreigners: the Captain, ... be expected, is an American. In our paper yesterday were published, in this column, some statistics showing that the tea trade of the port of Yokohama had been entirely diverted during the past few years from Great Britain to the United States, and this is probably true to the extent of the whole trade in Japan teas. This ... ration must eventually extend to the China ... from the competition between the various roads that will be in operation from the ... to the Pacific in two or three years. ... there is much complaint among New York merchants ... delay in forwarding goods from San Francisco to ... Eastern markets, and a few days ago a remonstrance was addressed to the President and Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company by a large number of New York firms, calling attention to the fact that although teas are landed at San Francisco from steamers within twenty-five days ... to transport them to New York by rail, and representing that the English steamers that have recently been ... the line to run direct from China to New York via the Suez Canal were chartered and ... by shippers from China who had been ... by the delays in the delivery of goods ... from San Francisco. The steamers ... over, not fulfilled the great expectations ... upon the unbroken route for steamers ... all, and the climate of the Red Sea ... sweltering and for the trade of this ... at least, it is not route that can compete ... the Pacific railways, notwithstanding the ... in transportation of goods over these ... mentioned before, the completion ... of the other Pacific railroads ... in progress will make a competition ... will oblige greater despatch, so that the ... of our trans-continental railroads on ... Asia will probably not be experienced until ... Northern Pacific Railroad is completed ... with the Central.

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—Money easy at 4 to ... sterling heavy and lower at 7⅞@8. Gold lower, opening at 113½, selling down to 113½, and ... at 113 and 113¼. Loans from 1 to 3 ... for use. Clearings, $60,000,000. The Treasury disbursed $745,000. Governments dull ... Southern bonds dull, with ... New York Central, C. C. & I. C., and Pacific ... which have been the leading stocks to ... ... opened quite strong, and continued ... about noon, when it was ... to 99½, but later in the day ... closed at 99½@99½. Pacific ... holding steady all morning, was ... weakly in the afternoon. Chicago, Columbus & Indiana Central has been strong ... advancing to 35½, and in common with the ... market, closed strong. The New York ... Directors met this morning, but there ... quorum. It is understood that the dividend ... be 4 per cent cash. At a meeting of the ... of the Erie Railroad, this morning, a ... was ratified between the Erie Railroad ... New York, Boston & Montreal Railroad ... for the mutual use of the road between New York, Boston, and Montreal by the ...

Sterling exchange, 107½.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons, '81	115½	Coupons, '67	
Coupons, '62	113½	Coupons, '68	
Coupons, '64	113½	10-40s	
Coupons, '65	113½	Currency 6s	
Coupons, '65 (new)	113½	New 5s	

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	93	Old Virginias	
New Tennessees	74	Old N. Carolinas	
Old Tennessees	72	New N. Carolinas	
New Virginias			

STOCKS.

Canton		St. Paul preferred	
Western Union Tel.		Wabash	
Quicksilver		Wabash preferred	
Adams Express		Fort Wayne	
Wells, Fargo	88	Terre Haute	
American Merchants' Union	70	Terre Haute pref'd	
United States Express	80	C. & A.	
Pacific Mail	71½	C. & A. preferred	
New York Central	99	C. & M.	
Erie	48½	C., C. & C.	
Erie preferred	77	C., B. & Q.	
Harlem	113½	Lake Shore	
Harlem preferred	120	Indiana Central	
Michigan Central	114	Illinois Central	
Pittsburgh	88	Union Pacific stock	
Northwestern	74½	Union Pacific bonds	
Northwestern preferred	90	Cent. Pacific bonds	
Rock Island	110½	Del., Lack. & West'n	
New Jersey Central	107½	B., H. & Erie	
St. Paul	55½		

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record Tuesday, Sept. 10.

CITY PROPERTY.

Henry st, bet Laflin and Loomis sts, n f, ... dated Aug. 1; consideration, $300.

The premises known as the Library Building of the Young Men's Christian Association, ... dated Sept. 3; consideration, $107,500.

Burling st, south of and near Centre st, ... to alley, dated Aug. 27; consideration, ...

Lots 1 and 2 of Lots 26 to 27, in Block 7 of Sheffield's Addition, dated Sept. 2; consideration, $3,600.

Augusta st, bet Carrier and Willard sts, ... dated Aug. 23; consideration, $1,000.

Lots 1 and 2, in subdivision of part ... Sec 31, 40, 14, dated Aug. 1; consideration, $700.

Court place, bet Dearborn and Clark sts, ... dated Sept. 3; consideration, $14,000.

Lot 3, in Block 4 of Dominick's Lots ... Block 14, Sheffield's Addition, dated Aug. ... consideration, $650.

... Lot 4, in Block 11, Sheffield's Addition, dated June 22; consideration, $1,500.

Undivided ... of Lots 1 and 2, in Block 15, ... Sec 11, 39, 13, dated Sept. ... consideration, $450.

Sampson st, bet Laflin and Loomis sts, ... to alley, dated Sept. 10; consideration, ...

Lots 7 to 11, in Block 1, of McAuley's ... Sec 11, 39, 13, dated ... consideration, $1,800.

Chicago av, bet Oakley and Leavitt sts, ... to alley, dated Sept 3; consideration, ...

Wabash av, bet Robey and Dudley sts, ... to alley, dated Sept 10; consideration, ...

Henry st, bet Laflin and Loomis sts, ... dated Sept. 9; consideration, $1,000.

Johnson av, s e corner Northern av, ... to railroad, dated Sept 3; consideration, ...

Lot 8, in Block 24, and ... 1-2000 ft of Lot ..., Block 28, in same subdivision as above, ... dated Sept. ...; consideration, $10,000.

Halsted st, bet Jackson and Adams sts, ... of Lot 1, dated Aug. 15; consideration, ...

... Block 5, of Morris' ... dated July 7; consideration, $10,300.

Lot 5, in Healey's ... of Lot 1, in Block ... dated Sept 10; consideration, ...

Wallace st, s w cor Thirty-sixth st, ... dated July 13; consideration, $775.

Lowe av, s w cor Thirty-sixth st, ... dated July 10; consideration, $725.

Lot 4, in Block 1, Davis' ... dated Sept. 3; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 5, in same, dated Sept. 3; consideration, ...

Winchester av, bet Van Buren and ... 28¼ ft to alley, dated Sept. 9; consideration, $2,200.

Robey st, bet Jackson and Van Buren ... with cottage, dated Sept. 9; consideration, $1,150.

North Clark st, s e cor Division st, ... dated June 15; consideration, $12,250.

Mitchell st, 165½ ft e of Oakland av, ... dated Aug. 21; consideration, $1,050.

Hinman st, 150 ft e of Wood st, ... dated June 20; consideration, $900.

Hinman st, 175 ft e of Wood st, ... dated May 22; consideration, $800.

Thirty fifth st, s w corner of Jones ... dated Sept. 9; consideration, $1,...

Dudley st, 65 7-10 ft s of Thomas st, ... dated Aug. 13; consideration, $250.

St. Louis st, 330 ft s of Clayton st, ... dated July 8; consideration, $1,700.

FINANCIAL.

$5,000,000.

A PRIME INVESTMENT AT A Low Price.

THE CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN

First Mortgage Sinking Fund 30 Years

7 PER CENT GOLD BONDS

Interest Payable April and October, at Union Trust Company, at

90 and Accrued Interest.

This road is the western link in the new AIR LINE from Buffalo to Chicago, and runs from the Detroit River to Chicago in nearly a straight line.

The road is a part of the same line as the Canada Southern and is being built by the same men, viz: Milton Courtright, John F. Tracy, David Dows, W. L. Scott, Henry Farnam, R. A. Forsyth, Jas. Burke, M. L. Sykes, Jr., all directors either of the Chicago & Northwest or the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; George Opdyke of the Midland Road; Sidney Dillon, Daniel Drew, John Ross, David Stewart, Samuel J. Tilden, Kenyon Cox, and other prominent railroad men.

The road, like the Canada Southern, will have steel rails (60 pounds to the yard) throughout; is practically straight and level; much shorter, and can run with greater speed and safety than any other road connecting Buffalo and Chicago.

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The branch lines will make the shortest connections between Chicago and Toledo and Chicago and Detroit, as well as between all these points and Buffalo.

The Canada Southern Bonds, in every particular like these, were eagerly taken, the last of them several weeks ago, by the best class of investors, and were on the market a shorter time than any other railroad loan of like amount for years past.

The proceeds of these bonds will complete the entire line, and we recommend them with the same confidence as we did the Canada Southern, and regard them as in every way a choice security.

Pamphlets and all information furnished by

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Bankers, 27 Pine-st.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, Bankers, 10 Wall-st.

EDUCATIONAL.

Pennsylvania Military Academy,

At Chester, Delaware Co., Pa.

For Resident Cadets only. The Eleventh Annual Session commences WEDNESDAY, Sept. 4. The buildings have been erected and furnished at a cost exceeding ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, and in all their appointments are unsurpassed. Thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Classics, Mathematical and Natural Sciences, the Classics, and English, is imparted by West Point graduates and other competent professors. Careful attention is given to the moral training and personal habits of Cadets. Circulars may be obtained of E. L. Brown, Esq., or Chas. G. Fuessling, Esq., patrons of the Academy, Chicago, or of COL. THEO. HYATT, Pres't P. M. A.

Harvard University. Law School.

Instructors and subjects (in part) for 1872-73: PROFESSORS. Emory Washburn, LL.D., Real Property and Constitutional Law. [illegible] Evidence and Equity. C. C. Langdell, A.M., Contracts, Sales of Personal Property, Civil Procedure. A vacancy, to be filled shortly. LECTURERS. Hon. Benjamin R. Curtis, LL.D., The Jurisdiction, Practice, and Peculiar Jurisprudence of the Courts of the United States. Hon. George T. Bigelow, LL.D., Marine Insurance. Hon. Benjamin F. Thomas, LL.D., Wills and Administration. Nicholas St. John Green, LL.B., Criminal Law and Torts. The Academic Year begins Sept. 26, 1872. For a circular containing full information, address JAMES W. HARRIS, Secretary, Cambridge, Mass.

Kenwood Seminary,

Hyde Park, Illinois.

This beautifully located and liberally appointed school for girls will re-open Sept. 11, 1872. Teachers selected with the greatest care; two graduates of Vassar and two from the German. [illegible] opportunities offered in Drawing, German, and Music. The resident French, German, and Music teacher is a graduate of the Paris Conservatory. Music. See circulars at Wabash-av.

NATIONAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC,

established by the Mendelssohn Quintette Club, will begin September 16, 1872. A thorough musical education in all branches of the art can now be obtained from a corps of foreign and resident artists of high grade. Applications for admission should be made early. Classes formed early in September. Circulars with full particulars mailed free. Address THOMAS RYAN, Director of National College of Music, Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass.

MRS. H. SIMONS,

(Formerly of New York City,)

No. 248 Calumet-av., Chicago,

Will open a Young Ladies' School, Wednesday, September 11.

ST. XAVIER'S ACADEMY,

271 Cottage Grove-avenue, (Woodland Park, opposite Chicago University) will resume studies Monday, September 2.

RACINE COLLEGE.

The Fall and Winter Term will begin Sept. 11, 1872. The College and Grammar School open the same day. Candidates for admission to the Freshman Class will be examined July 3 and Sept. 11. For admission apply to the REV. JAMES DE KOVEN, D.D., Warden of Racine College, Racine, Wis.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE.

Established in New York in 1814. English and French for Young Ladies and Misses, Boarding and Day Pupils, 1527 and 1529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Pa. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute. MADAME D'HERVILLY, Principal.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE ACADEMY,

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

This Institution furnishes superior accommodations, has a large corps of accomplished Teachers, and is, in every respect, first-class. Pupils are carried through a collegiate course or fitted for Vassar College. For Circulars containing terms, &c., address the Principal, Rev. D. G. WRIGHT, A. M.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE OF SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust, recorded at Page [illegible], in Vol. [illegible] of the Record of Mortgages of Athens County, Ohio, [illegible] ... [illegible] July 12, 1872. RODOLPH DE STEIGUER.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 2 West Washington-st.

FORSYTH'S U. S. Standard Scales.

FORSYTH'S SCALE WAREHOUSE, 8 South Desplaines-st.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 10.

The money market presents no features different from those that have been noted from day to day for a week past. The demand for bank accommodation continues active from all departments of trade. Both in this city, and the country tributary to it, there seems to be legitimate use for all the cash funds that money-lenders can supply, and many of the country banks are applying to their correspondents here for accommodation.

Currency continues to flow to the country, and the drain in that direction has left the market bare of small notes. The appearance of the legal tender notes in the remittances from New York shows that the banks there have got down to the packages usually left in their reserves.

Exchange was abundant to-day and quotable at about 1/4 per $1,000 discount for sales between banks. At the counter, bankers will not be able to allow customers better than 1/4 off.

THE RECENT FAILURES.

The official notice by the United States Marshal to the creditors of Chandler, Pomeroy & Co., whose efforts to corner the entire Northwest on oats resulted just like those of J. D. Lyon to corner all creation on wheat, the Union National Bank of this city is set down as a creditor to the extent of $34,000. The affairs of so prominent bank are always matters in which the entire business public have a lively interest, and in this connection we deem it proper to say that the $340,000 in the schedule of the assets of C. P. & Co., only represent advances made to them by the Union National Bank on shipments of grain which have all gone forward to Eastern markets long ago. The most of them, if not all, have been realized on, and the final settlement will show that the bankrupt firm are not indebted to the bank at all. We presume that, in many of the cases of private parties who are represented also as large creditors of the bankrupts in all the recent cornering operations, the amounts were simply advances on grain actually in store or in transit, and that the claims have, long since, been balanced by the sale of the grain. The fact is, that as regards losses in the city by reason of these failures, they have been mainly those of prospective profits by speculators, who, when the tide has turned the other way, would have found themselves. The banks and others who have made legitimate advances on actual property, are, of course, in a different category.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote the bonds and stocks in this market, this afternoon, as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
United States 6s of '81	114 1/2	115
United States 5-20s of '62	113	113 1/2
United States 5-20s of '64	113	113 1/2
United States 5-20s of '65	113 1/2	113 3/4
United States 5-20s of '65 January and July	112 3/4	113
United States 5-20s of '67 January and July	113	113 1/2
United States 5-20s of '68 January and July	113	113
United States 10-40s	107	107 1/2
United States 5s (new issue)	111	112 1/4
United States Currency 6s	113	113 1/2
Central Pacific Gold 7 30s		100 & int.
Chicago City 7s		100 & int.
Cook County 7s		100 & int.
Cook County and T'nship 10s		90@96
Chicago Exchange (large drafts)		107 3/8@108 1/4

ORIENTAL TRADE NOTES.

The arrival at San Francisco, on Aug. 22, of the Japanese bark Fu-Ju-Maru, with a cargo of teas and other Oriental goods from Hong-Kong, China, deserves more than a passing notice. She is the first merchant vessel carrying Japanese colors that ever entered an American port, and her advent marks an epoch in the history of Oriental trade, and particularly in the progress of Japan, which will yet astonish the world. The Fu-Ju-Maru is a bark of 800 tons burden, and was manned exclusively by a Japanese crew, the officers only being foreigners: the Captain, as might be expected, is an American. In our paper of yesterday were published, in this column, some statistics showing that the tea trade of the port of Yokohama had been entirely diverted during the past few years from Great Britain to the United States, and this is probably true to some extent of the whole trade in Japan teas. This diversion must eventually extend to the China trade from the competition between the various railroads that will be in operation from the Atlantic to the Pacific in two or three years. Just now there is much complaint among New York merchants in teas and other Oriental goods, at the delay in forwarding goods from San Francisco to these Eastern markets, and a few days ago a remonstrance was addressed to the President and Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company by a large number of New York merchants, calling attention to the fact that, although teas are landed at San Francisco from the steamers without delay, it requires from twenty to twenty-five days to transport them to New York by rail, and representing that the English steamers that have recently been put on the line to run direct from China to New York via the Suez Canal were chartered and guaranteed by shippers from China who had been annoyed by the delays in the delivery of goods shipped from San Francisco. The Suez Canal has, however, not fulfilled the great expectations built upon the unbroken route for steamers which it affords. The steamers are necessarily small, and the climate of the Red Sea too hot for travelling, and for the trade of this continent at least, it is only a route that can compete with our Pacific railways, notwithstanding the delays in transportation of goods over them. As mentioned before, the completion of [illegible] of the other Pacific railroads now in progress will, make a competition that will oblige greater despatch, so that the full benefit of our trans-continental railroads on trade with Asia will probably not be experienced until the Northern Pacific Railroad is completed to compete with the Central.

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—Money easy at 4 to 5. Gold heavy and lower at 113 1/2. Gold lower opening at 113 1/2, falling to 113, and closing at 113 and 113 1/8. Loans from 1 to 3 per cent for use. Clearings, $40,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $140,000. Governments dull and steady. Southern bonds dull, with a decline in Tennessees. The stock market has been active in New York Central, C. C. & I. C., and Pacific Mail, which have been the leading stocks to-day. [illegible] opened steady, and continued so till about noon, when it was sold down to 99 1/2, but later in the day rallied and closed at 99 3/4@99 7/8. Pacific Mail, after holding steady all morning, was the exception early weak in the afternoon. Chicago, Columbus & Indiana Central has been strong all day, advancing to 39 1/4, and, in common with the general market, closed strong. The New York Central Directors met this morning, but there was no quorum. It is understood that the dividend will be 4 per cent cash. At a meeting of the Directors of the Erie Railroad, this morning, a contract was ratified between the Erie Railroad and the New York, Boston & Montreal Railroad, providing for the mutual use of the road between New York, Boston, and Montreal by both companies.

Sterling exchange, 107 1/2.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons, '81	115 3/4	Coupons, '67	113 3/4
Coupons, '62	113 1/2	Coupons, '68	113 1/4
Coupons, '64	113 1/2	10-40s	107 1/4
Coupons, '65	114 1/4	Currency 6s	113
Coupons, '65 (new)	113 3/4	New 5s	110 1/2

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	93	Old Virginias	44
Tennessees	71	Old N. Carolinas	33
New Tennessees	71	New N. Carolinas	20
Virginias	51		

STOCKS.

[illegible]	84	St. Paul preferred	75
[illegible]	71	Wabash	72
[illegible]	75	Wabash preferred	84
[illegible]	80	Fort Wayne	98
[illegible]	80	Terre Haute	20
[illegible]	90	Terre Haute pref'd	44
[illegible]	35	O. & A.	111
[illegible]	71	O. & A. preferred	114
[illegible]	99	O. & M.	44
[illegible]	94	C., C. & C.	90
[illegible]	111	C., B. & Q.	130
[illegible]	113	Lake Shore	89
[illegible]	130	Indiana Central	37
[illegible]	114	Illinois Central	131
[illegible]	42	Union Pacific stocks	36
[illegible]	74	Union Pacific bonds	87
[illegible]	90	Cent. Pacific bonds	99
[illegible]	110	Del., Lack. & Wes'n	106
[illegible]	107	B., H. & Erie	7
[illegible]	56		

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record Tuesday, Sept. 10.

CITY PROPERTY.

Henry st, bet Laflin and Loomis sts, n f, 12 ft to alley, dated Aug. 1; consideration, $500.

The premises known as the Library Building of the Young Men's Christian Association, dated Aug. 3; consideration, $107,500.

Sterling st, south of and near Centre st, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated Aug. 27; consideration, $675.

Lots 1 and 2 of Lots 26 to 27, in Block 7 of Block 4, Sheffield's Addition, dated Sept. 2; consideration, $1,500.

Augusta st, bet Carrier and Will sts, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated Aug. 23; consideration, $1,000.

Lots 1 and 2, in subdivision of part [illegible] Sec 31, 40, 14, dated Aug. 1; consideration, $700.

Court place, bet Dearborn and Clark sts, n f, 40 ft, dated Sept. 3; consideration, $14,000.

Lot 8, in Block [illegible] of Dominick's Lots 1 to 3, in Block 14, Sheffield's Addition, dated Aug. 2; consideration, $450.

[illegible] Lot 4, in Block 11, Sheffield's Addition, dated June 29; consideration, $1,500.

Undivided [illegible] of Lots 1 and 2, in Block 15, of Harding's [illegible] Sec 11, 33, 13, dated Sept. 2; consideration, $[illegible].

Sampson st, bet Laflin and Loomis sts, n f, 24 ft to alley, dated Sept. 10; consideration, $900.

Lots 7 to 11, in Block 1, of McAuley's Lot 1, of Morrison's [illegible] Sec 31, 33, 13, dated Aug. 22; consideration, $1,000.

Chicago av, bet Oakley and Leavitt sts, n f, 48 ft to alley, dated Sept. 5; consideration, $1,300.

Webster av, bet Robey and Dudley sts, n f, 24 ft to alley, dated Sept. 10; consideration, $450.

Henry st, bet Laflin and Loomis sts, n f, 24 ft to alley, dated Sept. 3; consideration, $1,000.

Dunson av, s e corner Northern av, w f, 329 ft to Lot 21, in Block 24 and s 1 [illegible] of Lot 26, in Block 26, in same subdivision as above, dated Sept. 1; consideration, $10,000.

Halsted st, bet Jackson and Adams sts, w f, 24 ft, [illegible] of Lot 1, dated Aug. 16; consideration, $[illegible].

[illegible] Block 6, of Morris' [illegible] Sec 18, 39, 14, dated July 7; consideration, $18,280.

Lot 8, in Healey's [illegible] of Lot 1, in Block 24, Sec 29, 39, 14, dated Sept 10; consideration, $[illegible].

Wallace st, s w cor Thirty-sixth st, e f, 24 ft to alley, dated July 19; consideration, $750.

Lowe av, s w cor Thirty-sixth st, e f, 24 ft to alley, dated July 10; consideration, $750.

Lot 4, in Block 1, Davis' [illegible] Sec 28, 39, 14, dated Sept. 2; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 5, in same, dated Sept. 3; consideration, $1,000.

Winchester av, bet Van Buren and Tyler sts, e f, 24 ft to alley, dated Sept. 9; consideration, $[illegible].

Robey st, bet Jackson and Van Buren sts, e f, 24 ft, with cottage, dated Sept. 9; consideration, $2,300.

North Clark st, s e cor Division st, w f, 80x150 ft, dated June 18; consideration, $12,280.

Marshall st, 166 1/2 ft e of Oakland av, n f, 24 1/2x124 ft, dated Aug. 21; consideration, $1,200.

Hinman st, 150 ft e of Wood st, n f, 25x125 ft, dated June 20; consideration, $800.

Hinman st, 175 ft e of Wood st, n f, 25x125 ft, dated May 22; consideration, $800.

Thirty-fifth st, s w corner of Jones st, n f, 48x [illegible] ft, dated Sept. 9; consideration, $1,650.

Douglas st, 48 7/10 ft e of Thomas st, w f, 24x125 ft, dated Aug. 12; consideration, $550.

Taylor st, 250 ft e of Clayton st, s f, 50x123 1/2 ft, dated July 6; consideration, $1,300.

Evans st, 200 ft s of Laflin st, e f, [illegible] ft, dated Aug. 12; consideration, $900.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 39 to 43, in Block 5, of Traver's [illegible] Section 8, 38, 14, dated Aug 26; consideration, $1,000.

South 1/2 of Lot 4 of Lots 3 to 7, in Block 5, Cleaverville, dated May 11; consideration, $4,125.

Lot 22, in Block 3 of Wright & Winslow's [illegible] Sec 9, 38, 14, dated Sept. 9; consideration, $450.

Lot 23, in same, dated Sept. 9; consideration, $450.

South Clark st, 80x149 ft to Rhode st, in Block 9, Sec 16, 38, 14, dated Sept. 10; consideration, $600.

Lot 27, in Fish & Young's Subdivision of Lot 8, w of Wallace st, in [illegible] Sec 4, 38, 14, dated Sept. 3; consideration, $350.

Lot 9, in Block 2 of Hitchcock's [illegible] Sec 4, 38, 14, dated June 27; consideration, $810.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

5 acres (except streets) in [illegible] Sec 18, 39, 13, dated Aug. 30; consideration, $10,400.

Undivided [illegible] of 12 acres in same Sec, dated Aug. 1; consideration, $15,000.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 10.

The following were the receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours:

	Received. 1872.	Received. 1871.	Shipped. 1872.	Shipped. 1871.
Flour, brls	8,149	6,205	2,781	2,800
Wheat, bu	78,910	116,891	48,167	9,990
Corn, bu	304,650	137,666	120,721	108,339
Oats, bu	65,130	107,880	64,384	17,188
Rye, bu	9,590	17,916	1,200	1,167
Barley, bu	43,250	53,780	4,945	20,031
Grass seed, lbs	124,637	276,087	65,717	169,458
Flax seed, lbs	214,200	48,920	....	....
Broom corn, lbs	56,470	38,160	2,930	31,428
Cured meats, lbs	36,630	13,270	....	63,000
Beef, brls	70	....	195	70
Pork, brls	....	....	72	674
Lard, lbs	6,480	3,290	54,890	192,130
Tallow, lbs	13,180	21,835	....	....
Butter, lbs	58,695	70,869	29,450	40,190
Live hogs, No	5,918	5,866	9,104	5,728
Cattle, No	2,390	2,491	1,050	1,604
Sheep, No	516	362	....	....
Hides, lbs	73,016	144,930	38,075	49,372
Highwines, brls	680	316	368	281
Wool, lbs	76,168	13,857	53,763	13,580
Potatoes, bu	4,198	1,122	....	....
Lumber, m	11,738	11,129	1,680	2,004
Shingles, m	1,460	5,271	1,865	2,263
Lath, m	780	1,077	480	637
Salt, brls	18,400	126	3,265	1,739

Withdrawn from store, yesterday, for city consumption, 961 bu wheat; 2,082 bu corn; 8,034 bu oats; 802 bu rye; 906 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store, this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 144 cars wheat; 488 cars and 39,200 bu corn; 55 cars oats; 20 cars rye; 71 cars barley. Total, (748 cars) 340,000 bu.

J. BROOKS JOHNSON AGAIN.

The following report of proceedings of the Board of Directors was read on 'Change to-day by the Secretary:

Resolved, That in view of the testimony presented to this Board of Directors, on the complaint of Culbertson, Blair & Co, against J. Brooks Johnson, R. P. Murphy, and L. E. Murphy, the said complaint as against R. P. Murphy and L. E. Murphy, be dismissed; and that the matter, with the testimony as against J. Brooks Johnson, be reported to the full Board, with the recommendation that J. Brooks Johnson be expelled from the association for an act contrary to the spirit which should govern all commercial transactions, in receiving and appropriating to his personal use funds belonging to Culbertson, Blair & Co., and neglecting and refusing to refund said funds, namely, $2,500, with evident intent to cheat and defraud said Culbertson, Blair & Co., and that a special meeting of the members of the Board of Trade be held on Tuesday, Sept. 17, at 4 p.m., to take action on said recommendation.

It will be observed that this matter has no connection with the Cincinnati pork scrape reported in THE TRIBUNE of some two weeks ago. That was passed over for some reason—possibly because the person injured was not a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, and therefore not competent to prefer a complaint. This case was one in which Johnson bought a lot of cut-meats, at Delphi, Indiana, from Culbertson, Blair & Co., and it was satisfactorily proved yesterday that it was an individual deal of his—neither of the Messrs. Murphy having any share in the transaction.

THE LATE OAT CORNER.

The creditors of P. R. Chandler and Chandler, Pomeroy & Co., the managers of the late corner in oats, have been served with the notice usual in cases of bankruptcy. The alleged debts are in the neighborhood of $700,000 for P. R. Chandler, and do not appear to include the "puts" on oats, though they include similar privileges in wheat. About $90,000 are debited to the firm of Jillet & King, which firm is by some parties supposed not to have a single cent's worth of interest in the matter.

In consequence of the omission of the oats privileges from the account, a meeting was called for this afternoon, of all interested therein. A report of the meeting will be found in our local columns.

THE WHEAT CORNER.

A meeting of the creditors of L. J. Diamond was held this morning, in the Directors' Room of the Board of Trade, which was numerously attended. C. M. Culbertson, Esq., occupied the chair. Messrs. Sturgis, Ranney, and Cooley were appointed a Committee to make out a list of creditors, and report at a meeting to be held on Friday morning next at half-past 9 o'clock, at the same place. The Committee listed about $90,000 up to 10 o'clock. The total amount is estimated at not less than $150,000.

A great deal of explosive indignation was manifested after the meeting. It was freely charged that Mr. Diamond's prolonged absence was the result of an agreement between him and a firm for whom he was believed to have operated in wheat, and the fact that he took his books along with him was very severely commented upon. It seemed to be the general impression that Munn & Scott were linked in with Diamond, as there are several people on the floor to whom he distinctly stated that he was trading for that firm. The result may be a call upon those gentlemen to show cause why they should not be held responsible for the losses incurred by the failure of Mr. Diamond.

After Diamond, the person whom several operators would like to see on 'Change once more, is R. S. Jennings, whose voice is not now heard, though the loudest of the loud previous to the collapse in wheat. Two days previous to that event he announced that he was about to make enough money on his deals to enable him to retire. He has retired; possibly to the classic shades of Englewood, though some of his creditors would surely have nosed him out by this time if he were so near the city.

THE MARKETS.

There was rather more activity in produce today, except in provisions, and the general tendency in grain was to greater firmness in prices. The receipts were less in quantity than heretofore, and the decline in freights, [illegible] generally strong New York markets, encouraged shippers to operate more freely. Continued activity is witnessed in the demand for groceries, and firmness and buoyancy are still prominent features of the market. Sugars are still excited and advancing. The demand is the largest ever known at this season of the year, and, with stocks much reduced, prices are steadily working upward, an 1/8c advance being established to-day, both in refined and browns. Coffees were also quoted firmer, and in the better grades the tendency seemed to be upward. No changes were noticeable in rice, teas, soaps, and other articles in the list. The dry goods trade was brisk in all departments. Buyers were in attendance in large numbers, and business was most satisfactory. Stocks are full in every department, and are more than usually attractive, as to styles. The butter and cheese markets were only moderately active, and values underwent no visible changes, ruling firm for good goods. Coal met with a light inquiry at former rates, or at $10.00@11.00 for Lehigh; at $9.50 for Lackawanna and Blossburg, and at $9.00 for Erie and Walnut Hill. A satisfactory business was doing in the fish market, and former quotations were well sustained. Dried fruits continue in good request, with no change in values, save for raisins, which were 10c per box lower—selling at $3.25@3.35. Hay was quoted dull, with a declining tendency. Hides and leather are firm and unchanged. An advance of 1c in turpentine was the only alteration visible in prices of oils. Linseed and carbon were quoted firm, and other descriptions steady. The demand for lumber at the yards was moderately large, and prices were firm at the advance noted on Monday. The stocks are in good working condition. Metals and tinners' stock, iron and naval stores, were active, and the prevailing feeling was one of firmness. Nails were in large demand at $6.25 rates. Drugs and chemicals met with a fair inquiry, yet prices were easier on some of the leading articles. Wool was again in meagre inquiry, and a lower range of prices was established. Building materials were active at about former figures. Eggs sold, to a fair extent, at a range of 18@20c per dozen. Railroad freights ruled active and firm.

Highwines were rather more active, but a shade easier, though not selling lower than yesterday. There were sellers at 89 1/2c and buyers at 89c all through the session. Sales were reported of 200 brls at 89 1/2c per gallon.

Lake freights were moderately active, but 1c lower, shippers holding off, as yesterday, till carriers conceded the required decline, when they took hold freely. A total of 15 charters was reported, which will carry 36,000 bu wheat, 340,000 bu corn, 40,000 bu oats and 20,000 bu barley. Sail rates closed at 13c on corn, and 14c on wheat, to Buffalo; 20c for corn to Oswego, and 21c for do to Kingston. Through rates to Boston and Portland were 33c on corn.

Provisions were dull and nominally unchanged, though most operators seemed to regard the market as weak on everything except lard. Pork was uncertain; it was freely offered at $14.25 at one time, without finding a buyer, but afterwards a party offered to take it, and was refused. Meats are sluggish, and no one seems to want the small quantities left on hand. The attention of operators was principally occupied today in discussing the merits of the Brooks Johnson case, and the probable result of the meeting next week. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller September, $14.00@14.50; do seller October, $14.00; do seller sixty days held at $13.75; do seller December, $12.25@12.50 for new; do seller the year, $12.00@12.25. Lard, cash or seller the month, 8 1/2@9c; do seller the year, 8 1/4c; summer lard, 8 1/4@8 1/2c for choice, and 8@8 1/4c for ordinary; dry salted shoulders, 6@6 1/4c; do short ribs, 8 1/2c; long and short clear together, for delivery in December or January, quoted at 7@7 1/2c boxed; sweet pickled hams, 12@13 1/2c; bacon, clear sides, 11c; do breakfast, 11@12c; and do hams, 14@16c, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00; extra mess do, $10.00; beef hams, $30.00@32.00. City tallow, 8@8 1/2c. Sales were limited to 300 brls choice mess pork at $14.50; 50 tcs winter lard at 9c; 100 tcs choice summer do at 8 1/2c; 37 tcs common do at 8 1/4c; 30,000 lbs dry salted shoulders at 6 1/4c.

Flour was in fair demand on choice spring extras for shipment, and prices were very firm on all grades, as the stocks are reported to be very light. The further advance in the price of cash wheat also stimulated holders, and but little flour was offered at any price. Sales were reported of 400 brls white winter extras on p. t.; 500 brls do (McCracken's, to arrive) at $9.00; 100 brls do at $7.60; 100 brls do at $7.25; 500 brls do (St. Louis Beauty) at $7.25; 1,300 brls spring extras on p. t.; 450 brls do at $7.00; 300 brls do at $7.25; 100 brls do at $7.00; 200 brls do (Rodman) at $7.00; 100 brls do at $6.62 1/2; 150 brls do at $6.50. Total, 5,950 brls. Also 20 tons bran at $12.00 on t.

Wheat was irregular. Cash wheat was in first-class demand for shipment, and advanced 3c per bu; while options were somewhat more active, but averaged only a very little higher than yesterday, though quoted stronger in Liverpool and New York. It was remarked to-day that the Liverpool quotation of 12s per 100 lbs was the highest that has been known for several years. It was also stated that not a single bushel of wheat has yet been delivered on this month's options, all the wheat offered being taken for shipment, while we have only two by No. 2 in store, and receipts, which are small for the season. It is not only to be wondered at that the price of cash wheat should advance, but it is matter for surprise that seller this month should be so far below cash, with one-third of the month gone, but few of the options filled, and no prospect of anything like enough wheat being received to go around on the September deals. There is one fact that applies in this connection,—that a good many settlements have been made recently,—but a great deal of trading is yet unsettled. Seller the month opened at $1.20, declined to $1.19 1/2, advanced to $1.20 1/2, and closed at $1.20 1/2. Seller October sold at $1.17@1.17 1/2, closing at the outside. Seller the year sold at $1.16@1.16 1/2. Cash lots of No. 2 spring closed at $1.26; No. 1 do at $1.28@1.29. No. 3 do $1.18, and rejected do at $1.08. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 spring wheat at $1.25; 5,200 bu do at $1.25 1/2; 36,800 bu do at $1.26; 7,800 bu do at $1.26 1/4; 7,800 bu do at $1.24 1/2; 5,200 bu do at $1.24 1/4; 31,000 bu do at $1.24; 3,800 bu do at $1.23 1/2; 2,400 bu do at $1.23; 3,000 bu No. 3 do at $1.18; 10,160 bu do at $1.17 1/2; 6,400 bu do at $1.17; 1,200 bu rejected at $1.08 1/2; 10,800 bu do at $1.08. Total, 133,000 bu.

Corn was more active, but 1/8@1/4c lower, though New York was quoted steady till near the close, and lake freights were lower, a fact which all animated the shippers to trade more freely, and thus increased competition between buyers. But the fact that the reported receipts were two and a half times the shipments, made sellers numerous, and there were again on the floor a good many country orders to sell. The short interest filled in quite liberally; but no buying on the long side was noticed, other than that some corn was taken for shipment to be held for a few days in anticipation of a further decline in lake freights. Cash No. 2, or seller the month, opened at 36 1/2c, declined to 36c, and advanced to 36 1/2c at the close. Seller October sold at 37@37 1/4c, closing at 37 1/4c. Seller last half of this month sold at 36 3/4@37c. Strictly fresh receipts closed at 36 3/4c; and rejected at 34 1/2c. Cash sales were reported of 34,000 bu No. 2 corn at 36 5/8c; 14,400 bu do at 36 1/2c; 112,000 bu do at 36 1/4c; 5,200 bu do at 36 3/8c; 141,800 bu do at 36 1/4c; 50,000 bu do at 36 1/8c; 82,000 bu do at 36c; 10,000 bu rejected at 34 1/2c; 400 bu no grade at 31 1/2c; 37,000 bu No. 2 at 37 1/4 f. o. b. Total, 423,200 bu.

Oats were in fair demand, and a shade firmer than yesterday, though quoted dull in New York, while our stocks here show an increase of 137,743 bu during last week. The shipping inquiry showed a decided improvement, owing to a decline in freights, but buyers held off when an advance was demanded. Seller the month sold at 24@24 1/8c, closing at the outside, and seller October at 25 1/4c. Rejected closed strong at 20 1/2c. Cash sales were reported of 1,800 bu No. 2 oats at 24 1/8c; 10,800 bu do at 24 1/4c; 5,600 bu do at 24 3/8c; 24,000 bu do at 24c; 600 bu do at 24c; 3,050 bu rejected at 20 1/4c; 5,400 bu do at 20 1/2c; 2,400 bu do at 20c. Total, 69,400 bu.

Rye was dull and a shade easier, holders asking yesterday's quotations, which few were willing to pay. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 at 55c; 1,200 bu do at 54 1/2c; 800 bu do at 54 1/4c; 400 bu rejected at 45c; 2,000 bu do at 44c. Total, 5,200 bu.

Barley was active under a good demand, both for shipment and for home use, but averaged 1/2c lower, owing to liberal receipts, and closed at the inside prices paid. Seller the month and seller October sold sparingly at 65 1/2c, not being much wanted. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 at 66c; 6,400 bu do at 65 1/2c; 800 bu do at 65 1/4c; 7,200 bu do at 65c; 800 bu No. 3 at 56c; 1,600 bu do at 54 1/2c; 16,400 bu do at 55c; 6,800 bu rejected at 34c; 400 bu, by sample, at 75c; 800 bu do at 75c; 1,200 bu do at 73c; 800 bu do at 70c; 400 bu do at 60c; 400 bu do at 61c; 400 bu do at 65c; 800 bu do at 55c. Total, 39,400 bu.

The following is the official report of grain in store in this city on the evening of Saturday last, and at corresponding dates:

WHEAT.

	Sept. 7, '72.	Aug. 31, '72.	Sept. 9, '71.
No. 1 amber	....	....	1,010
No. 2 amber	....	....	1,989
No. 1 white	....	....	566
No. 2 white	....	....	249
No. 1 red	350	350	2,419
No. 2 red	5,422	8,732	12,966
No. 3 winter	2,985	3,317	1,070
Rej. winter	....	....	404
No G. winter	....	488	261
No. 1 spring	86,048	20,197	81,967
No. 2 spring	270,325	606,738	939,788
No. 3 spring	105,940	165,271	77,348
No. 1 H. spring	14,479	14,509	....
No. 2 H. spring	5,045	5,048	....
Rej. spring	55,743	82,854	15,165
No grade spring	290	290	589
Total	616,029	954,897	1,085,755

CORN.

White	3,318	2,912	1,827
Yellow	10,498	10,882	35,386
No. 1	191,006	160,604	40,463
No. 2	3,961,445	3,633,602	1,169,555
Rejected	21,455	96,475	48,694
No grade	2,993	5,246	1,787
Total	4,190,785	3,909,861	1,297,722

OATS.

No. 1	8,424	8,424	5,893
No. 2	546,462	468,674	1,073,685
Rejected	290,318	230,514	60,749
No grade	1,982	1,061	....
Total	847,236	709,183	1,140,329

RYE.

No. 1	4,169	8,836	47,191
No. 2	60,491	35,852	232,759
Rejected	38,952	30,351	4,049
Total	103,602	70,040	283,999

BARLEY.

No. 1	....	....	....
No. 2	134,748	88,549	202,883
No. 3	94,353	56,412	84,008
Rejected	46,678	26,337	16,980
No grade	416	720	1,090
Uninspected	....	....	....
Total	276,095	172,018	284,961

Total, 6,084,687 bu. This is a decrease during the week of 338,868 bu wheat, and an increase of 270,874 bu corn, 137,743 bu oats, 33,562 bu rye, and 104,077 bu barley.

The New York *Produce Exchange Circular* gives the following as the foreign exports of provisions from New York for the week ending Sept. 3, 1872, and the distribution of same:

To	Pork, brls.	Beef, pkgs.	Lard, lbs.	Bacon, lbs.	Cheese, lbs.
Liverpool	105	....	....	779,781	3,109,511
London	415	125	58,068	23,780	7,068
Glasgow	....	....	63,267	128,500	346,871
Bristol	....	....	....	20,000	....
Antwerp	....	....	969,113	820,478	....
Bremen	50	125	465,417	171,950	461,872
Hamburg	....	....	863,254	54,000	31,530
Cette	....	....	....	....	....
Cadiz	15	15	....	....	....
Lisbon	....	....	....	....	....
West Indies	1,277	278	678,530	200,997	6,064
B. Provinces	220	....	....	621	431
S. America	35	....	....	3,720	....
N. Granada	61	....	221,882	....	284
Mexico	....	....	8,714	2,855	843
Venezuela	....	8	27,700	1,894	....
Peru	....	50	225,055	2,627	....
B. N. A. Col	229	115	....	....	....
Total	2,398	819	3,633,451	1,708,886	4,169,751
Week Aug. 27	2,798	2,434	1,832,003	2,469,758	3,625,445
Week Aug. 20	1,500	1,269	2,751,212	1,366,005	2,255,358
Week Aug. 13	1,022	794	1,525,461	1,737,305	3,535,947
Week Aug. 6	1,430	1,102	3,457,941	1,250,000	3,263,294

And 79,055 lbs butter, 42,096 lbs grease.

And from Nov. 1 to Sept. 3, inclusive, for three years:

	1871-72.	1870-71.	1869-70.
Pork, brls	157,169	132,985	72,277
Beef, pkgs	38,490	129,690	64,674
Lard, lbs	147,540,521	77,338,909	22,708,491
Bacon, lbs	187,978,159	61,276,179	26,798,077
Butter, lbs	4,196,557	4,798,446	1,866,297
Cheese, lbs	54,335,344	54,638,835	45,585,734
Tallow, lbs	33,492,174	27,646,715	19,229,028

LATEST.

In the afternoon the leading produce markets were very quiet; wheat was easier; oats dull. The following sales were made on the call: 15,000 bu wheat, seller the month, at $1.20; 10,000 bu do, seller October, at $1.17 1/2; 10,000 bu do, seller the year, at $1.15 1/2.

The following were the closing prices on the call:

	Bid.	Asked.
Mess pork, cash	$14.00	$14.75
Mess pork, seller October	....	....
Mess pork, seller December	....	....
Mess pork, seller the year	....	....
Wheat, cash	1.25	1.26
Wheat, seller the month	1.19 1/2	1.20
Wheat, seller last half	1.19 1/2	1.20 1/4
Wheat, seller October	1.17	1.17 1/4
Wheat, seller the year	1.15 1/2	1.15 3/4
Corn, seller the month	36 1/8	36 1/4
Corn, seller last half	36 1/2	37
Corn, seller October	37	37 1/4
Oats, seller the month	24 1/8	24 1/4
Oats, seller October	25	25 1/4
Oats, seller the year	....	25

REVIEW OF THE CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 10.

BUTTER—The extreme heat prevalent during the greater part of the week under review has materially interfered with operations in this branch of trade, and the outward movement has been light. But a corresponding falling off in receipts has operated to prevent any considerable depreciation in values, and quotations remain the same as a week ago. Choice is still scarce and readily commands the quoted prices. Stocks of other grades are ample, but not largely excessive. We repeat our list as follows: Strictly choice dairy, 21@23c; fair to good grades, 14@18c; inferior to common, 7@12c.

BAGGING—Under this head we have no new features to note. So far as grain bags are concerned the demand is steadily active, and prices are held with pronounced firmness, as there is no surplus stock here or at the East, and a continued good demand is anticipated. Burlaps and gunnies are dull and easy, and the same is true of wool sacks. Prices range as follows: Stark, 39 1/2c; Grahamton, 39c; Ludlow, 39c; Lewiston 37c; American, 34c; Royal River, 36c; burlap bags, 4 bu, 21@23c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 68@70c.

BEANS—Following are the nominal quotations: $2.25@2.50 for common to choice, and $2.50@2.65 for navy.

BROOM CORN—Trade was more active at unchanged figures: $90.00@80.00 per ton for fair; prime, $90.00@120.00 per ton; and brush, $100.00@150.00 per ton.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The demand last week was active, and quotations were generally well sustained. We quote as follows: Stucco, $2.75@3.00; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; Rosendale cement, $2.00@2.25; Utica cement, $2.00@2.10 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00@2.10; Akron cement, $2.00@2.10; marble dust, $3.50; lime, in bulk, 90@95c; lime, brls, $1.25@1.30; white sand, per brl, $3.00@3.15; plastering hair, per bu, 40@45c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@50.00; building brick, $9.50@12.00; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 35 and 50 per cent is made by dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x8 to 8x10	$5 75	$8 00
7x10 to 8x12	6 50	9 00
8x11 to 10x12	7 00	10 00
10x13 to 10x15	7 50	11 00
12x14 to 12x18	8 00	12 00
14x16 to 16x20	8 50	13 00
14x22 to 16x20	9 00	14 00
16x22 to 18x20	10 50	15 00
18x22 to 20x28	11 50	17 00
20x30 to 24x30	12 50	20 00
24x32 to 24x36	13 00	21 00
26x34 to 28x36	14 00	22 00
28x36 to 30x40	15 00	24 00
28x44 to 32x44	16 00	27 00
30x46 to 32x50	17 00	30 00
32x52 to 34x56	18 00	32 00
34x58 to 36x60	20 00	34 00
36x60 to 40x60	22 00	36 00

CHEESE—Notwithstanding the excessive warm weather of the past week and the reported decline of 1/4@1/2c in New York, a firm tone has pervaded the market throughout, and not only have last week's prices been fully sustained for all grades but fine goods have actually advanced 1/4c. The stocks here are rather light, even for this season of the year, and dealers do not seem anxious to increase sales by offers of concessions. We quote: New York factory, 13 1/2@14 1/4c; Ohio factory, 11 1/2@13c; Western factory, 11@13c.

COAL—The coal trade has been exceedingly dull since the date of our last review, there being very little inquiry either from local or outside buyers. Prices however, have been fairly sustained, the high freights serving to strengthen the market. We make no change in our quotations: Lehigh lump, $11.00; Lehigh, prepared, [illegible] ... Lackawanna, [illegible] ... Erie, $9.00; Walnut Hill, $9.00; Blossburg, $9.00; Briar Hill, $9.00; Mingo Valley, $9.00; Illinois, [illegible]; Wilmington, $6.00.

CANNED GOODS—The market for goods in this line is still lacking an activity, though in comparison with any of the half dozen preceding weeks the volume of trade is larger. Stocks are being steadily augmented and dealers are looking forward to an active fall trade. Prices may be quoted steady, as follows:

Peaches, 2 lb	$2.60@2.75
Peaches, 3 lb	2.90
Pears, 3 lb	3.25@3.50
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.25
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	3.00@3.25
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.60@2.75
Raspberries	2.50
Blackberries, 2 lb	3.25@3.50
Gooseberries, 2 lb	1.75@1.80
Tomatoes, 2 lb	1.35@1.50
Tomatoes, 3 lb	1.75@1.80
Corn, Elgin	2.75@3.00
Corn, Yarmouth	2.90@2.95
Peas, 2 lb	2.00@2.20
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.00@2.75
Succotash, 2 lb	2.25
Lobster, 2 lb	3.40
Lobster, 1 lb	2.25@2.50
Oysters, 2 lb	3.25
Oysters, 1 lb	1.25

COOPERAGE—Business last week was dull, but quotations ruled firm, as follows: Pork barrels, $1.30@1.40; lard tierces $1.70@1.80; whiskey barrels, $1.70@2.25; flour barrels, 45@50c; staves and headings, $17.00@20.00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $6.50@9.00; circle flour headings, 7@9c ⅌ set; flour hoop poles, $3.50@15.00 ⅌ m; pork and tierce poles, $28.00@30.00 ⅌ m; whiskey barrel staves, $23.00@27.00 ⅌ m.

EGGS—Were in large demand at 18@20c per dozen, packages included.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—During the past week trade was less active, yet prices were generally well sustained. We now quote:

Acid, citric, lb	$1.40	@ 1.60
Acid, oxalic, lb	28	@ 30
Acid, tartaric, powdered, lb	65	@ 70
Ammonia, carb., lb	25	@ 30
Axle-grease, Bidwell's, doz	1.50	@ 1.60
Beans, Tonqua, lb	1.30	@ ....
Borax, ref., lb	25	@ 30
Blue vitriol, lb	15	@ 16
Corrosive sublimate	1.35	@ 1.40
Cream tartar, pure, lb	45	@ ....
Cochineal, Hond., lb	90	@ 1.00
Chloroform, lb	1.50	@ 1.60
Glycerine, 1-lb bulk, lb	35	@ 50
Gum camphor, lb	50	@ ....
Gum opium, lb		7.75
Gum shellac, lb	45	@ 50
Glue, white, lb	45	@ 50
Iodine, lb	11.50	@ 12.00
Lye, conc, case	6.00	@ 6.50
Morphia, sulph., oz	5.40	@ 5.50
Oil, bergamot, Sand., lb	6.00	@ 6.50
Oil, castor, gal	2.25	@ 2.30
Oil, lemon, Sanderson's	6.00	@ 6.25
Potassa, chlor., lb	35	@ 40
Potassium, cyan, fused, lb	55	@ 70
Potassium, iod., lb	4.75	@ ....
Potash, Babbitt's, case	6.00	@ ....
Quinine, sulph., oz	2.75	@ ....
Red precip., lb	1.50	@ 1.55
Root ipecac, powd., lb	2.00	@ 2.25
Root rhei, E. I., powd., lb	1.50	@ 1.75
Sal epsom, lb	4	@ 5
Silver nit., cryst., oz	1.10	@ 1.15
Soap, castile, gen., lb	14	@ 18
Sulphur, lb	5	@ 6

FISH—The demand for fish shows no signs of abatement, the local trade as well as the interior demand continuing fairly active. Cod, which for the past fortnight or more has been extremely scarce, is now arriving more freely and stocks generally are in good shape. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, $8.25@8.50; No. 2, $6.70@6.80; No. 1 trout, $4.50@4.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, $9.50@9.75; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, $6.75@7.00; No. 1 shore kits, $1.70@1.80; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 30@35c; box herring, scaled, 35@38c; Columbia River salmon, new, half brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS—DRIED—The only change noted during the past week in the market for this class of goods, was an advance of 1/2c in blackberries, and a decline of 10c per box in raisins. The general trade is quite as active as is usual at this season, and the feeling among dealers seems to be one of firmness. Stocks are now in good working order and a satisfactory business is doing at the annexed quotations: Dates, 8@9c; figs, drums, 14@16c; figs, box, 18@19c; Turkey prunes, new, 9@9 1/2c; French do, 11@13 1/2c; raisins, $3.25@3.35; blackberries, new, 12@13c; raspberries, 34@35c; pitted cherries, 26@28c; peaches, pared, 20@21c; peaches, halves, 7 1/4@8c; do, quarters, 7@7 1/2c; Zante currants, 7 1/2@8 1/2c; apples, Southern, 6@7 1/2c; do Western, 7@8c; Michigan, 9 1/2@10 1/2c.

GREEN FRUITS—Market lower for everything, with but little satisfaction to be had in handling peaches at present rates. Peaches are over ripe and soft. Sales: Apples—60 brls poor at $1.00; 40 fair at $1.25; 90 good at $1.50; 140 choice in lots at $1.75; 40 do in a retail way at $2.00. Peaches—300 baskets poor (left over) at 10@20c; 300 do good Crawfords at 25@30c; 200 good fresh in at 25c; 250 at 30c; 450 good Crawfords at 40c; 150 choice at 45c; 300 at 50c; 30 fancy at 60@75c; 180 boxes poor at 20@25c; 200 choice at 40c. Cranberries—$ brls at $12. Pears—10 boxes good at 75c; 100 baskets good to choice at 60@80c; 20 baskets only fair at 40@50c. Plums—10 baskets green gages at $1.50; 30 do blue and Lombard at $1.00. Grapes—20 cases Concords (36 lbs) at $2.00; 40 at $2.25; 80 do at $2.50; 3 cases fair Delaware (36 lbs) at $3.25@3.50; 15 choice at $4.00. Lemons were in meagre demand at a range of $11.00@11.50 per box.

GROCERIES—In reviewing the grocery market for the week just closed the most notable feature is the excitement and advance in sugars. The demand is unprecedented, and as stocks have become greatly reduced in all the markets of the country, a steady upward movement in prices is witnessed. Coffees are also meeting with a large demand, and in the better grades the tendency is strongly upward. The activity, noticeable for some time past, in syrups, continues unabated, and the advance established last week has been thoroughly sustained. Rice, spices, soaps, and other goods in the list rule steady and uniform. The only change noted today was an advance of 1/8c in brown and refined sugars. We quote:

BI CARB SODA—7 1/2@7 3/4c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 30c; O. G. Java, 25@26c; Java No. 2, 23@24c; fancy Rio, 22@23 1/2c; choice do, 22 1/2@23c; prime Rio, 21 1/2@22c; good do, 21@21 1/2c; common do, 19 1/2@20c; Singapore, 22 1/2@23 1/2c; Costa Rica, 22 1/2@23c; Maracaibo, 22 1/2@23c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19c; Stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Patna, 8 1/2@9c; Rangoon, 7 1/2@8 1/2c; Carolina, 9 1/2@10 1/2c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 13 1/2@14c; crushed and powdered, 13@13 1/2c; granulated, 13 1/2@13 1/2c; A, standard, 12 1/2@12 3/4c; do No. 2, 12@12 1/2c; B, 11 1/2@12c; extra C, 11 1/2@12c; extra C, 2, 11 1/4@11 1/2c; yellow C, 11@11 1/2c; choice brown, 10 1/2@11c; prime do, 10 1/4@10 1/2c; fair do, 9 1/2@10c; choice molasses sugar, 10 1/2@10 3/4c; fair do, 9 1/2@9 3/4c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@50c; extra do, 60@65c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 75@80c; Porto Rico molasses, 45@60c; common molasses, 40@45c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 29@30c; cassia, 39@40c; pepper, 23 1/2@24 1/2c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6 1/2@7 1/2c; German mottled, 7 1/2@7 1/2c; White Lily, 6 1/2@7c; White Rose, 6 1/2@6 3/4c; brown Windsor, 4 1/2@4 1/2c; palm, 6@6 1/2c; Savon Imperial, 6 1/2@6 3/4c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9 1/2@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@8c; common, 6@6 1/2c.

HAY—The past week has been devoid of activity so far as the hay market is concerned, and prices have ruled weak and unsettled. The advance in the rates of freight, and the raising of the minimum weight from 16,000 lbs to 20,000 lbs, has virtually driven shippers out of the market, and but for the moderate character of the receipts, prices must have taken a much lower range. A fair local demand and some inquiry for the "up lake country" has prevented any considerable accumulation, and prices are only about 50c per ton lower than on the date of our last review. The present tendency, however, is strongly downward. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers: ON TRACK—New timothy, beater pressed, $15.00@16.00; do loose pressed, $14.00@15.00; new prairie, beater pressed, $9.00@10.50. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $14.00@15.00; prairie, loose, $9.00@10.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Nothing new deserving mention was reported in connection with the hide market. Local and inside buyers are actively engaged, and the market is kept bare at the quoted prices, which are as follows: Green butchers', 8 1/2c; green salted, cured, heavy, 11 1/2c; do light, 12 1/2c; part cured, 10 1/2@11 1/2c; green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 17@18c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 28c; dry flint, 21c; deacons, 50@60c; damaged, 8 1/2c; all other damaged stock, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—The demand was active, and few changes of importance occurred in our list of prices. We quote:

Horse-shoe iron	5 10@ 70
Bar iron	5 2-10@ 5 9-10 rates
Heavy band	5 2-10@ 5 9-10 rates
Light band	5 2-10@ 6 3-10 rates
Hoop	5 2-10@ 6 6-10 rates
Oval	5 6-10@ 6 9-10 rates
Round and square	5 @ 5 3-10 rates
Half oval and half round	4 9-10@ 5 9-10 rates
Russian iron, perfect	23
Russian iron, No 1, stained	21 1/2
Sheet iron	6 1/2 @ 7 rates
Norway nail-rods	9 @ 9 1/2 rates
German plow steel	11 @ 12 1/2 rates
Bessemer plow steel	10 1/2 @ 12 1/2 rates
Spring and tire steel	11 @ 12 rates

LEATHER—Under this head we have nothing new to report. A steadily active movement is witnessed, and under light stocks a buoyant feeling prevails. We repeat our quotations:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 37@	40
Country harness	35@	37
Line, city, ⅌ lb	40@	42
Kip, ⅌ lb	80@	1.10
Kip veals	90@	1.15
City upper, No. 1, ⅌ ft	27@	30
City upper, No. 2, ⅌ ft	26@	27
Country upper, No. 1	23@	25
Collar, ⅌ ft	19@	22
Calf, city	1.20@	1.40
Calf, country	1.10@	1.35
Rough upper, light	28@	30
Rough upper, heavy	30@	32
Rough upper, damaged	24@	26
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	34@	35
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	33@	35
"B A" sole	30@	32

OAK.

Calf	$1.25@	1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	70@	1.00
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75@	80
Harness	40@	45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@	85.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@	80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@	2.10
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.70@	2.20
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.30@	1.60
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.30@	1.50

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—During the past week trade was active, and the prevailing feeling was one of firmness. We quote as follows:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $16.50; do, 12x12, $17.00; do, 14x20, $17.50; do, roofing, I C, $15.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 47c; small, 48c; bar, 49.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11 1/2c; less quantity 12 1/2c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7 1/4c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 44c; tinned copper, 49c.

WIRE—3 to 6, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12c; 13 and 14, 12 1/2c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 8@9c.

NAILS—Last week a large amount of trading was done, and $6.25 rates were fully sustained: 10d to 60d per keg, $6.25; 8d do, $6.50; 6d do, $6.75; 4d do, $7.00; 3d do, $7.75; do 3d fine, $9.00; 2d do, $9.00; clinch, $8.75; 12 1/2c discount on keg on large orders to the trade.

NAVAL STORES—Following are the quotations now current:

Manilla rope, ⅌ lb	19	@ 22
Sisal rope, ⅌ lb	21	@ 22
Hemp sash cord, ⅌ lb	31	@ 33
Marline, per lb	21	@ 22
Tarred rope, ⅌ lb	21	@ 22
Oakum, ⅌ bale	5.50	@ 6.25
Pitch, per brl	5.00	@ 5.50
Tar, ⅌ brl	6.00	@ 6.50

OILS—There has been increased activity in the oil trade during the past week, and prices are generally firm, though with the exception of carbon, which declined 1@1 1/2c, and turpentine, which has advanced 3c, no quotable changes have taken place. Linseed is beginning to move more freely, and prices are strong at 84@85c for raw, and 88@90c for boiled. Carbon is in fair demand at 24c. We quote: Carbon, 24c; headlight, 175 deg., 25 1/2@26c; extra winter lard oil, 86c; No. 1, 78c; No. 2, 72c; linseed, raw, 85c; do, boiled, 90c; whale, 80c; sperm, $2.15@2.20; neats' foot oil, strictly pure, $1.25; bank oil, 60c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 85c; turpentine, 60@62c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Prices of products in this line remain steady and unchanged. Trade seems to be "picking up" a little, and a better feeling prevails. We quote:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$ 11.50
Fancy brands	10.00@11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montagne	11.50
American	12.00
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.50
Rochelle ochre	4.50
English Ven red	4.50
English orange mineral	13.00@15.00
English red lead	13.00
American red lead	11.50
Paris white	4.00@ 4.25
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	3 1/2c
In bladders	4 c

PIG IRON—This market continues active, with prices firm at the late advance. The supply continues to fall considerably short of the demand. We quote:

No. 1 Scotch, Coltness	@ 67.00
No. 1 Scotch, Summerlee	@ 65.00
No. 1 Scotch, Glengarnock	@ 63.00
No. 1 Scotch, Eglinton	@ 62.00
No. 1 Lake Superior	59.00 ....
No. 2 Lake Superior	58.00 ....
No. 1 Tuscarawas	62.00 ....
No. 1 Missouri charcoal	60.00 ....
No. 1 Chicago stone coal	58.00 ....

POULTRY—The demand was active, and quotations ruled firm as follows: Old chickens $3.75@4.25; spring chickens, $2.00@3.00; turkeys at 11@14c ⅌ lb.

POTATOES—Quotations were easier, and favorable to the interest of buyers. The demand was less active. We quote: New at $2.00@2.25 ⅌ brl, and 60@75 ⅌ bu.

SWEET POTATOES—There was a large supply on the market, and sales were slow. Sales 75 brls yellow Illinois at $3.25; 10 brls do at $3.50; 10 brls do at $3.50; 10 brls red at $3.00@3.50.

SALT—With the exception of an advance of 25c on Diamond C prices, prices were nominally unchanged: Saginaw, fine, $2.00; Onondaga, fine, $2.00; coarse Diamond C, $2.25; dairy, without bags, $2.12 1/2; do, with bags, $2.87 1/2; Ashton dairy, ⅌ bag, $4.74.

SEEDS—Following are the prices now current: Timothy, at $3.20@3.30 for poor; $3.45@3.50 for prime; clover, $5.90@6.00; flax, $1.60@1.65.

TEAS—Continue to move on a liberal scale, and the market is reported firm. We make no change in our quotations, as follows: Young Hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; good, 65@75c; choice to extra, $1.10@1.20; superfine to fine old hyson, 80c@$1.00; common imperial, 65@75c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.00; choice to extra, $1.10@1.25; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.05; fair to good do, 60@70c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 45@55c; good, 60@70c; choice to extra, 80@95c.

TOBACCO—This market is working firmer for the best goods, and an advance is talked of. Low grades are dull and unchanged. We quote:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 85@90c; choice, 65@75c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

SMOKING—Extra, 38@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 43@55c.

WOOD—Is in demand at the following quotations: Beech, $10.00; maple, $11.00; hickory, $13.00; slabs, $7.00, delivered.

WOOL—Last week a meagre demand existed for this staple, and prices were again lower. Following is our list:

Tub, choice, extra	57@65c
Tub, common	50@55
Fleece, XX, good condition, light	51@55
Fleece, XX, bad condition, heavy	38@43
Fleece, X, good condition, light	50@53
Fleece, X, bad condition, heavy	38@43
Fleece, medium, good condition, light	51@55
Fleece, coarse, light, and clean	45@50
Fleece, coarse, light, and dingy	40@45
Fleece, unwashed, fine	30@35
Fleece, unwashed, coarse	30@33
Super, pulled	45@50
Extra, pulled	45@50

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Rates remain firm and unchanged, as follows:

Chicago to	4th Class per 100 lbs.	Flour per brl.	Grain in lots of 50 lbs. and upward	Grain in bulk	Cured meats in bulk	Fresh beef, mutton, and pork per 100 lbs.
Boston	.65	$1.10	....	....	....	....
New York	.60	1.00	.60	....	80	80
Philadelphia, Harrisburg & Baltimore	.55	....	.55	....	....	....
Washington, D. C.	.55	1.00	.45	....	55	80
Pittsburgh, Steubenville, Bridgeport, & Bellaire	.30	....	.30	30	....	....
Wheeling	.35	....	.35	35	....	....
Newark, O.	.33	....	.33	33	....	....
Cleveland	.27	....	.24	27	....	....
New Castle, Pa., & Youngstown, O.	.30	....	.30	30	....	....
Oil City, Corry, Franklin	.40	....	.40	40	....	....
Akron, O.	.30	....	.30	30	....	....
Norfolk, Va.	.54	1.08	....	....	....	....
Wilmington, N. C.	.70	1.39	....	....	....	....
Charleston, S. C.	.70	1.40	....	....	....	....
Savannah, Ga.	.70	1.40	....	....	....	....
Petersburg & Richmond	.60	1.20	....	....	....	....

Lumber and shingles, 4th class, minimum, weight 20,000 lbs ⅌ car.

Sash, doors and blinds, 5 cents ⅌ 100 lbs over 4th class, in car loads of 20,000 lbs.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 10.

The receipts of live stock during the week, up to this evening, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,330	5,918	516
Tuesday	2,070	5,077	1,475
Total	4,200	10,995	1,991
Same time last week	6,633	18,177	835
Week before last	4,658	11,043	1,619

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,050	9,104	....

CATTLE—It was a dull and unprofitable day in this branch of the live stock market. Advices from the East continue so unfavorable that shippers preferred to remain idle, so that light as were the receipts they considerably exceeded all demands, and prices remain weak and unsettled. The stock offered for sale was not of a quality to invite trade, the larger portion consisting of Texans, and half-fattened natives, for which the ruling prices were $1.55@5.50. There were a few choice droves among the offerings, but the best were not wanted at over $6.50, while, with two or three exceptions, nothing fetched over $6.00. The sales of fresh cattle were effected at about yesterday's prices, but the stale stock could only be disposed of at a concession of 1/4@1/2c, and consequently few changed hands, holders generally being unwilling to sacrifice their stock. With light receipts during the ensuing two or three days, the market would, no doubt, recover from the stagnation now prevalent, but otherwise any decided improvement cannot reasonably be looked for. The market closed dull and unsettled.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$6.50@6.85
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,150 to 1,400 lbs	6.00@6.40
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,100 to 1,300 lbs	5.50@5.75
Medium Grades—Steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	5.00@5.40
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.50@4.75
Stock cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 780 to 1,050 lbs	3.25@4.40
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.00@3.00
Texas Cattle—Through droves	1.85@3.00
Texas Cattle—Northern wintered	3.00@4.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
98	choice steers	1,177	$6.25
17	rough steers	1,306	4.00
29	stockers	883	3.65
23	stockers	913	3.25
60	stockers	993	3.50
40	Texas cattle	998	3.50
166	Texas cattle	1,065	3.37 1/2
67	Texas cattle	700	2.25
53	Texas cattle	700	2.50
26	Texas cattle	812	2.50
18	cows	1,000	3.25
16	cows	900	3.00
23	stockers	950	3.35
18	stockers	1,012	3.75
19	stockers	950	4.00
18	stockers	815	3.50
15	calves	245	5.00
15	calves	275	5.00

HOGS—The activity and firmness noticeable in the hog market yesterday were features of the market to-day. The cooler weather prevalent, together with the light receipts (only 10,995 have arrived since Saturday, against 18,177 for the same time last week, and 11,043 week before last) stimulated the demand, and induced a firm feeling all around. Opening sales were effected at about yesterday's prices, but, before noon, prices had crept up 10c per 100 lbs, and the advance was fully sustained to the close. The extreme range of prices was $4.50@5.20, with the bulk of the transactions at $4.75@5.00. All sold and the market closed firm at $4.80@4.85 for Michigan hogs, and rough mixed lots generally; at $4.75@4.90 for medium, and at $5.00@5.15 for good to really choice. In common grades the improvement was slight, there being but a limited inquiry for such.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
64	269	$4.90	180	280	$5.00	61	265	$5.10
170	270	4.85	45	290	5.10	56	235	5.05
36	216	5.10	47	228	4.95	50	256	5.10
71	232	4.90	36	221	5.00	44	231	4.85
46	265	4.90	118	207	5.10	61	199	4.95
49	298	5.10	82	219	4.70	75	186	5.15
50	241	5.00	50	243	5.00	110	237	5.15
29	265	5.05	119	185	5.00	89	210	4.80
46	218	5.00	63	200	5.00	54	214	5.00
45	268	5.00	45	265	5.12 1/2	61	220	4.90
49	295	5.00	45	270	5.15	21	218	5.00
54	234	4.90	175	216	4.85	44	265	5.10
54	277	5.15	159	260	5.00	51	237	5.00
110	297	5.00	128	265	5.00	61	211	5.00
116	208	5.00	43	228	5.00	53	275	5.00
56	254	5.00	44	229	5.00	71	193	4.95
54	226	4.90	48	263	5.12 1/2	250	220	5.10
41	243	5.00	119	184	5.00	62	198	5.00
47	295	5.20	43	214	5.15	52	275	5.05
45	272	4.80	54	249	5.10	61	270	5.10
25	291	5.00	63	261	5.00	58	229	5.10
45	232	4.90	54	269	4.90	57	222	4.90
45	289	4.90	175	216	4.85	45	224	4.85
51	288	5.00						

SHEEP—The market was fairly active on local account, and prices were steady and unchanged, with sales at $4.00@5.75 for common to choice.

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 10.

There are few new features to note in connection with the dry goods market. Uninterrupted activity is witnessed in all departments, and, with the single exception of bleached cottons, which have been weak and unsettled, prices have ruled firm and uniform. Large numbers of buyers, from points near and remote, are in the market, and the week's sales will probably show a larger aggregate than in any previous week in the history of the trade. And never were our jobbers in better shape to meet the wants of the country trade; as not only are they occupying larger and more commodious quarters, but they are showing larger and better assorted stocks. While, in making their purchases, buyers are still exercising a due degree of caution, more of the speculative firmness is noticeable in the market for prints, heavy brown cottons, and some other lines of goods, for which prices heretofore have been only indifferently sustained. Following are the quotations:

BROWN COTTONS.

Atlantic A, 4-4	13 1/2c	Great Falls E, 4-4	13 1/2c
Atlantic H, 4-4	13 1/2	Cabot A, 4-4	13
Atlantic D, 4-4	12 1/2	Cabot W, 4-4	11
Atlantic P, 4-4	13	Lawrence LL, 4-4	13
Indian Head, 4-4	15 1/2	Agawam F, 4-4	12
Indian Head, 3-4	13	New Hartford A, 4-4	13
Stark A, 4-4	15	Swift River	12
Nashville, 36 in	13	Arlington	12
Nashville, 30 in	11	Union C	10

FINE BROWNS.

Nashua E, 40-in	18 1/2	Dwight Star, 4-4	14 1/2
Nashua R, 36-in	15	Continental C	14
Nashua O, 33-in	13	Lawrence D	14
Pepperell E, 40-in	14	Newmarket A	12
Pepperell R, 36-in	14	Massachusetts B B	12 1/2
Pepperell O, 33-in	13	Massachusetts E	13
Pepperell N, 30-in	11	Portsmouth P	9

PRINTS.

Merrimac W, Pink	13 1/2c	Garner Fancy	11 1/2c
Merrimac D, Fancy	11 1/2	Amoskeag Fancy	11
Cocheco Fancy	11 1/2	Mourning	11 to 11 1/2
Dunnell Fancy	11 1/2	Shirting	10 1/2 to 11
Richmond Fancy	11 1/2	Mallory Pink	11
American Fancy	11	Mallory Purple	11
Sprague Fancy	11	Manchester	11
Gloucester	11	Wamsutta Fancy	9

GINGHAMS.

Renfrew	14 c	Amoskeag	14 c
Lancaster	14	Glasgow	13
Bates	14	Hartford	13 1/2

CORSET JEANS.

Naumkeag satteens	16 1/2c	Rockport	14 c
Pequot satteens	16	Columbian	14
Laconia	15	Indian Orchard	13

CAMBRICS.

Garner Flat	8 1/2c	Slaters Paper	10 c
Washington	8	Manville Paper	10

High Colors, one cent extra.

BLEACHED COTTONS.

Lonsdale cambric	22 1/2c	Androscoggin, L	16 c
Lyman, do	18	Blackstone, AA	14
New York Mills	21	Cabot	14
Wamsutta	21	Dwight Star	16
Pride of the West	18	Western Product	13 1/2
Langdon, GB	19	Harris	14
Fruit of the Loom	18 1/2	Gold Medal	13
Lonsdale	18	Social, L	13 1/2
Hill	15	Green, G	13
Auburn, A	15		

TICKS.

Minnehaha, 4-4	33 c	Methuen, AA	25 c
Minnehaha, 7-8	30	Willow Brook, No. 1	31
Amoskeag, ACA	29	Portland, AAA	22
Amoskeag, A	22	York, 32-inch	27
Amoskeag, B	20	York, 30-inch	21
Amoskeag, C	18	Pacific	21
Amoskeag, D	16	Swift River	13 1/2

DENIMS.

York, blue	24 c	Warren, AXA	22 c
Amoskeag	24	Warren, BB	20
Columbian	24	Warren, CC	18
Otis, AXA	22	Workingman's	17
Otis, BB	20	Haymaker	13
Otis, CC	17	Boston	13

STRIPES.

Minnehaha, 6-3	21 1/2c	Whittenton, A	17 1/2c
Amoskeag, 6-3	19	Whittenton, C	13
Amoskeag, 3-3	17	American, 6-3	13
Uncasville, A	16	American, 3-3	13

CARPET WARP.

Standard white	32 1/2c	Continental	32 1/2c
Rockford, G G G	36	Bee Hive, colored	37
Rockford, E'per C'y	35		

TERMS:

Spool thread, grain bags, etc., 30 days, or 3 per cent off 30 days.

Domestics, cottonades, Kentucky jeans, etc., 1 per cent off 30, 2 per cent off 10 days.

Regular department goods, 4 per cent off 60, 5 per cent off 30, 6 per cent off 10 days.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 10.

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the twenty-four hours ending 7 o'clock this morning:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	11,738	1,670
Shingles, m	1,460	1,836
Lath, pieces, m	780	480

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the corresponding period in 1871:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	11,129	2,004
Shingles, m	5,271	2,263
Lath, pieces, m	1,077	637

CARGOES—The demand to-day was large and a firm feeling pervaded the market. At 6 o'clock twenty cargoes remained unsold. A sawed shingle, lath, and pickets ruled active at about former figures.

Following are the prices current from the places named to Chicago:

EAST SHORE.

Manistee, ⅌ m	$4.50@ 4.75
Ludington, ⅌ m	4.25
Pentwater, ⅌ m	4.00
Muskegon, ⅌ m	3.75
White Lake, ⅌ m	3.75
Grand River, ⅌ m	3.75
Saginaw, ⅌ m	5.75@ 6.00

WEST SHORE.

Horn's Pier—wood, ⅌ cord	3.50@4.00
Railroad ties	13c
Two Rivers—lumber, ⅌ m	3.75
Ahnepee—wood, ⅌ cord	3.75 @ 4.00
Ahnepee—cedar posts	.04 1/2@ .05 1/2c
Ahnepee—railroad ties	.13@ .14c
Ahnepee—shingles	....
Menominee	5.75@ 6.00
Oconto	6.75@ 7.00

At the close prices ranged as follows:

Choice mill-run lumber	19.00@21.00
Good to choice strips and boards	17.00@19.00
Common strips and boards	14.50@15.50
Common mixed lumber	14.50@15.00
Joist and scantling	12.00@13.00
Shingles	2.15@ 2.50
Lath	2.87 1/2@ 3.00
Pickets	10.00@11.00

Transactions afloat include the following:

Cargo schr Illinois, from Manistee, 160 m ft joist and scantling at $13.50. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo schr K. Howard, from Manistee, 160 m ft mixed at $13.00 for timber, and $13.50 for joist and scantling. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo schr Presto, from Grand Haven, 60,459 ft boards and strips at $16.00; 23,183 ft piece stuff at $13.00; 8,160 pickets at $10.00; 72,150 lath at $3.00; 339 1/2 shingles at $3.12 1/2. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo schr Ferguson, from Oconto, 230 m mill run strips at $20.50; lath at $3.25. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Maggie Thompson, from Muskegon, 1,500 m shingles at $3.10. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo bark Great West, from Oconto, 240 m ft, partly Norway strips and boards, at $17.75. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Dawn, from Grand Haven, 72,618 ft boards and strips at $19.00; 20,800 pcs lath at $3.00, mill tally. Sold by E. M. Doubleday.

Cargo schr White Oak, from Manistee, 150 m ft joist and scantling at $12.50. Sold by John Mason Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Australia, 142 m ft joist and scantling at $13.50. Sold by John Mason Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Sea Star, from Manistee, 90 m ft joist and scantling at $13.50. Sold by John Mason Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Falcon, from Ludington, 160 m ft joist and scantling at $13.50. Sold by John Mason Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Driver, from Manistee, 130 m ft, deck load, 1 inch at $20; hold of joist and scantling at $13.50. Sold by Cushman, Calkins & Co.

Cargo schr Gazelle, from Manistee, 90 m ft joist and scantling at $13.50; sold to go to Waukegan. Sold by Cushman, Calkins & Co.

Cargo schr Annie Thorine, from Manistee, 70 m ft joist and scantling at $13.50. Sold by Cushman, Calkins & Co.

AT THE YARDS.

The volume of business transacted in this branch of the market was large and prices ruled firm as follows:

First and second clear	$50.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	40.00@42.00
Third clear, thick	45.00
First and second clear flooring, together	40.00@42.00
Common siding	20.00@22.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	35.00@38.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@32.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	35.00
A stock boards	32.00@35.00
B stock boards	27.00@30.00
Common boards	15.00@16.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	15.00@16.00
Fencing	16.00@18.00
Dry fencing	16.00@18.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	16.00@18.00
Pickets, square	13.00@15.00
Pickets, flat	14.00@16.00
Clear posts, split	14.00@16.00
Cedar posts, round	15.00@20.00
Lath	3.00
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.75@ 2.50
Sawed shingles, A or star	3.25@ 3.50

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$30.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@35.00
Whitewood (dry)	30.00@35.00
Black walnut	60.00@75.00
Whitewood, clear (green in cargo lots)	27.00
Whitewood, common	17.00
Hickory	35.00@40.00
Cherry	50.00@60.00

ON TRACK.

Following are the quotations now ruling:

A or star shingles	$3.12 1/2@3.25
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50 @2.00

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED....Sept. 10.

Schr Maggie Thompson, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Schr Lone Star, Sturgeon Bay, 240 m lumber.
Schr Metropolis, Cleveland, 450 tons coal.
Schr Trader, Kenosha, 18 yds gravel.
Schr Sea Star, Manistee, 90 m lumber.
Schr John Magee, Oswego, 500 tons coal.
Schr Mary, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Schr Reed Case, Buffalo, 560 tons coal.
Schr Hamilton, Muskegon, 140 m lumber.
Schr Flying Mist, Buffalo, 440 tons railroad iron, 110 tons powder.
Schr Clayton Belle, Oswego, 451 tons coal.
Schr Cuyahoga, Menestique, 216 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr Robt Howlett, Grand Haven, 165 m lumber.
Schr Honest John, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Schr Minnesota, Menominee, 175 m lumber.
Schr Wm. Lewis, Buffalo, 450 tons coal.
Schr Reaper City, Menominee, 250 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr David Ferguson, Oconto, 200 m lumber.
Schr John F. Prince, White Lake, 80 m lumber.
Schr Joe Vilas, Grand Bay, 170 m lumber, 30 m shingles, 30 m lath.
Schr Speed, Menominee, 108 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr J. P. Ward, White Lake, 36 m lumber, 100 m lath.
Schr Imperial, Escanaba, 200 m lumber, 325 m lath.
Schr Rob Roy, Saugatuck, 75 m lumber.
Schr E. R. Blake, Menominee, 180 m lumber.
Schr Milan, Fort Sturgeon, 197 m lumber, 25 m shingles.
Schr A. Boyce, Cheboygan, light.
Scow Magdalena, White Lake, 50 cds slabs.
Scow Anna Tomine, Manistee, 130 m lumber.
Scow White Oak, Manistee, 150 m lumber.
Scow Wm. Moore, Port Clinton, 21 yds gravel.
Schr D. R. Owen, Muskegon, 110 m lumber.
Schr Topsey, Evanston, 17 yds gravel.
Barge Mary Amanda, Grand Haven, 200 m lumber.
Barge Venus, Ludington, 185 m lumber.
Schr H. P. Baldwin, Buffalo, 950 tons coal.
Schr Mary B Hale, Cheboygan, 224 m lumber, 254 m lath.
Schr A. M. Beers, Bay de Noc, 140 m lumber.
Schr Barbarian, Oconto, 220 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Levinda, Manistee, 132 m lumber.
Schr Maine, Ludington, 140 m lumber.
Schr North Star, Pentwater, 100 m lumber.
Schr Fenniland Floy, Muskegon, 85 m lumber.
Schr William Young, Buffalo, 600 tons coal.
Scow Selima, White Lake, 90 m lumber.
Scow Planet, Holland, 100 cds slabs.
Stmr Lincoln, Kingston, 500 tons pig iron.
Prop Vanderbilt, Buffalo, 60 tons pig iron, 128 pkgs fish, 1,182 steel rails, and sundries.
Prop Montana, Buffalo, 100 tons pig iron, 130 pkgs fish, 1,700 brls railroad iron, and sundries.
Bark Lafrinier, Erie, 700 tons coal.
Bark Acorn, Wallaceburg, 450 pieces oak timber.
Bark Oscelia, Menominee, 180 m lumber.
Bark William Jones, Buffalo, 700 tons coal.
Brig Fashion, Menominee, 150 m lumber.
Schr G. W. Davis, Oswego, 3,350 brls salt.
Schr Julia Smith, Muskegon, 70 m lumber.
Schr Hattie Earl, Saugatuck, 50 m lumber.
Schr Truman Moss, Menominee, 150 m lumber, 60 m lath.
Schr Octavia, Ludington, 175 m lumber.
Schr Z. G. Manistee, 185 m lumber.
Schr R. J. Sanborn, Pentwater, 200 m lumber.
Schr Progress, Holland, 45 cds wood.
Schr Dean, Menominee, 140 m lumber.
Schr A. Frederick, Holland, 40 cds wood.
Schr S. G. Andrews, Lt. Suamico, 180 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr Ligon, Kingston, 140 tons scrap iron.
Schr John Wesley, Cleveland, 440 tons coal.
Schr Little Tiburp, Kewaunee, 74 cds wood.
Schr Pilgrim, Cedar River, 140 m lumber, 35 m lath.
Schr Jas. R. Bentley, Buffalo, 800 tons coal.
Schr Jesse, Muskegon, 118 m lumber, 60 m lath.
Schr Japan, Menominee, 180 m lumber, 40 m lath.
Schr J. V. Taylor, Ford River, 200 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, 33 boxes fish, and sundries.
Prop St. Joe, Green Bay, 1,100 m shingles, 100 tons iron.
Prop Fountain City, Buffalo, 214 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Prop S. D. Caldwell, Bay City, 4,600 brls salt.
Schr James Platt, Oswego, 480 tons coal.
Schr H. C. Albrecht, Buffalo, 480 tons coal.
Schr Perry Hannah, Oconto, 192 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Buena Vista, Manistee, 140 m lumber.
Schr Lincoln Dall, Elk Rapids, 1,984 m lumber.
Schr C. C. Trowbridge, Amherst, 486 tons block stone.
Schr Kate Howard, Manistee, 100 m lumber.
Schr Wm. Jones, White River, 100 m lumber, 200 m lath.
Schr Tuscola, Eagle Harbor, 8,000 cedar posts.
Schr Mystic, Muskegon, 165 m lumber.
Bark E. C. L., Menominee, 2.0 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Bark Cleveland, Menominee, 195 m lumber, 286 m lath.
Bark Live Oak, Muskegon, 140 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Bark Ithaca, Muskegon, 140 m lumber.
Schr Australia, Manistee, 150 m lumber.
Schr Minnie Wing, Alpena, 200 m lumber, 50 m lath.
Schr David Dall, Portage Lake, 125 m lumber, 30 m lath, and sundries.
Schr Driver, Manistee, 140 m lumber.
Schr Herald, Cedar River, 180 m lumber, 22 m lath.
Schr R. B. Campbell, Good Harbor, 105 cords wood.
Schr Midnight, Cleveland, 530 tons coal.
Schr T. W. Perry, Buffalo, 1,600 tons coal.
Schr Two Brothers, Menominee, 188 m lumber.
Schr Clipper City, Muskegon, 110 m lumber, 50 m lath.
Schr G. B. Roberts, White Lake, 75 m lumber.
Schr W. Merritt, Port Colborne, light.
Schr C. W. Johnson, Menominee, 230 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr Emeline, Muskegon, 118 m lumber.
Schr Christine Nilsson, Erie, 636 tons coal.
Schr Jason Parker, Manistee, 83 m lumber.
Schr J. Catchpole, Cedar River, 135 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Scow Rowena, Muskegon, 105 m lumber.
Scow L. Painter, South Haven, 50 cords bark, 5 cords wood.
Prop Montgomery, Port Huron, 200 bars iron, 75 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Schr Meridian, Muskegon, 95 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr Caledonia, South Haven, 22 cds wood, 20 cds bark.
Schr Antares, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Schr Coral, Hamlin, 100 m lumber, 40 m lath.
Scow Laurena, Port Washington, 26,500 brick.
Barge Hunter, Bay City, 600 m lumber.
Schr Ira H. Owen, Escanaba, 730 tons iron ore.
Prop Ocean, Montreal, 280 tons pig iron.
Bark Hans Crocker, Oconto, 270 m lumber, 70 m lath.
Schr Wollin, Holland, 20 m staves.
Schr Little Belle, White Lake, 120 m lumber.
Schr Flying Cloud, Big Suamico, 230 m lumber, 15 m lath, 15 m shingles.
Schr Express, Menestique, 200 m lumber, 60 m lath.
Scow Spray, Saugatuck, 25 cds wood.
Scow South Side, White Lake, 135 m lumber.

CLEARED....Sept. 10.

Prop St. Joe, Green Bay, sundries.
Prop City of Concord, Port Huron, 12,216 bu corn, 200 brls flour, 10 brls pork, and sundries.
Prop B. W. Blanchard, Buffalo, 800 brls flour.
Schr Wm. Jones, White River, 3 tubs butter.
Schr Monterey, Kingston, 19,924 bu wheat.
Schr C. J. Wells, Buffalo, 36,000 bu corn.
Stmr Muskegon, Port Huron, 261 bags timothy seed, and sundries.
Bark Cleveland, Menominee, 261 brls pork, and sundries.
Schr G. B. Roberts, White Lake, 32 bu oats, 3 brls flour, 1 brl pork.
Schr Herald, Cedar River, 20 brls flour.
Schr David Dall, Portage Lake, 20 brls flour.
Schr Inter-Ocean, Buffalo, 34,614 bu corn.
Schr Ætna, Buffalo, 22,000 bu corn.
Schr Lone Star, Sturgeon Bay, 22 brls salt, 10 brls pork, 10 brls beef, and sundries.
Schr Annie Tomine, Manistee, 300 bu oats.
Schr Imperial, Escanaba, 24 brls beef.
Schr A. M. Bure, Bay de Noc, 15 brls flour, 3 bu potatoes, and sundries.
Schr J. V. Taylor, Ford River, 6 m lumber, and sundries.
Schr Coral, Hamlin, 10 brls beef, 10 brls flour, 13 bu potatoes, 6 tubs butter.
Schr J. S. Richards, Kingston, 20,101 bu wheat.
Schr H. C. Winslow, Buffalo, 16,500 bu corn.
Prop Fountain City, Buffalo, 20,000 bu wheat, 204 brls flour.
Prop Nebraska, Buffalo, 30,000 bu barley, 18,800 corn, 1,000 brls flour, 3,000 bags timothy seed.

Lake Freights.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—Charters were as follows: To Kingston—Schr Mary Merritt, wheat, 21c. To New York—Props Vanderbilt and Russia, corn through. To Port Colborne—Schrs C. C. Trowbridge and Winnie Wing, corn at 14c. To Buffalo—Prop Phil. Sheridan, corn at 13 1/2c; schrs Fioretta and Montana, corn at 13c; S. P. March, props Galena and Jay Gould, all corn at 13c; prop City of Detroit and barge Guiding Star, corn at 13 1/2c, and Roscius, corn at 13c.

At Buffalo, Sept. 7, rates firm and vessels quite scarce. Charters reported as follows: Schr Francis Berriman, 6,000 brls salt to Chicago, 23c f o b; schr Correspondent, salt to Cleveland, 10c f o b; schr C. H. Hackley, coal to Michigan City, $2.50 per ton, free; schr O. G. Breed, coal to Milwaukee, $1.60 per ton, free; schr Home, salt to Detroit, 16c f o b; schr Barkalow, coal to Detroit, 75c per ton, free.

TOLEDO, Sept. 7.—Grain freights quiet and to Buffalo a shade lower by steam and dull at 7@7 1/2c by sail and steam. To Oswego and Kingston firm at 14@15c by sail; to Ogdensburg, nominally 16@17c.

From the Sault Canal.

The following vessels passed through the canal on the dates given as reported by the Superintendent: On the 5th, bound up, schooner Saginaw; 6th, up, propellers Arctic and Lawrence; down, City of Milwaukee, Massillon, Jane Bell, Emerald, and propeller Atlantic.

Vessels Passed Welland Canal.

PORT COLBORNE, Sept. 7.—DOWN—Schooners Thomas Mott, Tailor, St. Andrews, Hibernia; propellers Oswegatchie, Empire, St. Lawrence; steam-barge Belle P. Cross; barges Lester, Crocker, Albany.

UP—Props Prairie, Canada; schrs Olive Branch, Havana, S. D. Hungerford, H. P. Murray, Clara Youel, Helen Pratt, Paragon, Nett Woodward; steambarge William Cowie.

WIND—Southwest.

Lake Matters in Brief.

WIND—Last evening, south, light.

LEAKING—The tug Ben Drake left last evening, to go to the aid of the schooner St. Paul, which is in a damaged condition at Milwaukee.

JAM—There was quite a jam in the South Branch yesterday.

THE WORTH IN TROUBLE.—The brig General Worth lost her foremast off the Scotch Bonnets, in the late gale, and put into Clayton. She was laden with staves for some point on the St. Lawrence.

SCHOONER PORTCH RAISED.—The schooner E. M. Portch, which last year sunk in the Straits laden with coal, has, under the supervision of Captain Kirtland, with his steam wrecker Leviathan, been got up and taken to the Manitous preparatory to being taken to Milwaukee for repairs. The Portch is a new vessel, and well worth a large expenditure to put in good order again.

LAUNCH.—Captain Nicholson's new vessel was launched at Detroit on Saturday afternoon promptly on time. She is called the Elizabeth A. Nicholson.

FROM DETROIT.—The *Tribune* of Monday contained the following items:

"The steam-barge Wm Cowie, upward bound, shortly after entering the river Sunday night during a fog, run ashore at the lower extremity of Grosse Isle, getting hard on. We learn that she has no cargo on board, and will need assistance to get afloat.

"The schooner Reindeer No. 1 now at this port was, to-day, sold by Captain S. B. Grummond, of this city, to Messrs. Goit & Dexter, of Chicago, for $10,000 cash, and will take her departure as soon as her cargo is discharged.

"The schooner Narragansett, of Cleveland, passed up on Saturday afternoon for the first time in five years. During that time she was employed on the ocean. The Montreal steamers City of Chatham and Lake Michigan passed down.

"A medium sized tug, called the E. Haight, hailing from Buffalo, and launched there four weeks since, called here *en route* to Saginaw today, where she has been sold to —— McCarty for $4,700.

"The schooner Yankee Blade, laden with wheat for Kingston, Ont., arrived here on Sunday afternoon in tow of the tug Frank Moffatt, in a disabled and leaky condition. While passing through the old channel of the St. Clair Flats, in company with the Collingwood and Tilden, the latter, being of the deepest draught, grounded, when the two others followed up, and a general smash up ensued. The Blade is minus her jibboom, bowsprit, and headgear, her stem slightly displaced, and the vessel is leaking and will be compelled to go into dry-dock for repairs. The Collingwood was damaged in her bulwarks and stanchions on the port side, and the Tilden was injured by the loss of her small-boat and mizzen boom. The two latter proceeded on their voyage."

THE NEW SCHOONER FRANCIS BERRIMAN.—The new schooner Francis Berriman came up from Tonawanda, her native place, Saturday about noon. Her fine appearance as she moved up the harbor, with colors flying, elicited many a favorable comment from those who saw her. She is said to be a staunch craft, her sides being constructed of the best white oak. She was built by Messrs. Parsons & Humble, of Tonawanda, and is owned by several parties. Mr. I. C. Vanscoter, of Erie, is the managing owner. Her dimensions are 183 feet in length, 32 feet in breadth, 12 feet 9 inches depth of hold, and 680 6-100 tons, old measurement.—*Buffalo Express, Sept. 9.*

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—Schooner R. C. Crawford, *en route* to Chicago, while lying under Long Point during a heavy thunder storm, on Thursday night, was struck by lightning, and received so serious damage, in the destruction of her foremast, etc., that she was compelled to return to port for repairs. The watchman was prostrated to the deck by the shock, but, we understand, received no serious injury. The electric fluid passed down the foremast, shivering the topmast to atoms, and ploughing a channel heart deep the entire length of the foremast. The lightning appears to have spent its force in the cargo of coal, unless it rebounded and retreated over the same track it came. Sad havoc was made at the foot of the mast, among the braces or what is known in nautical phrase as the companions. These were torn from their places, the coal scattered, and the deck raised up as if by an explosion. The old mast, which was, on Saturday, being hoisted out by means of a derrick, will be replaced by a new one.—*Ibid.*

Appointments of Cadets to West Point.

The examinations of candidates for admission into the Military Academy as cadets, which take place on the 1st of June and 1st of September, having been completed for 1872, the following are the new admissions, as announced by the War Department:

George Andrews, Arizona; Charles H. Bonesteel, Dakota; L. Van R. Gibbs, Florida; Oscar J. Brown, E. A. Garlington, and L. McC. Rafnes, Georgia; James D. Blair, L. H. Cochrane, Fred. E. Smith, J. W. Tennis, George O. Webster, and F. A. Ward, Illinois; Charles S. Hall, Samuel Harris, and David Martin, Jr., Indiana; Charles E. Garst and Alfred C. Sharpe, Iowa; Joseph B. Bell, Kentucky; William Crozier, Kansas; L. L. Bruff, E. S. Farrow, and Joseph B. Boyle, Maryland; John T. French, Jr., William A. Sessions, Charles P. Tower, and Moses Tucker, Massachusetts; Alexander S. Bacon and Charles W. Foster, Michigan; Henry D. Borup, Minnesota; Edward L. Preston, Mississippi; W. Randolph Edgar, Jr., and N. E. Winfrey, Missouri; Samuel R. Douglas, Montana; L. A. Lovering and E. A. Everett, New Hampshire; Andrew Shiland, Jr., Thomas B. Meagher, A. A. Forbe, E. A. Ellis, G. Adams, B. Dowd, F. W. Dundas, Charles L. Hammond, Oscar F. Long, William M. Medcalf, M. L. O'Hara, M. S. Smith, and Hugh M. Sprenker, New York; W. C. Butler and James Parker, New Jersey; E. B. Gayle, North Carolina; H. L. Bailey, N. H. Carpenter, James W. DeVeny, John H. Gross, L. S. McCormick, S. S. Pague, William A. Saunders, and Herbert J. Slocum, Ohio; H. G. Sickles, Jr., J. M. Baker, R. L. Cahoon, George A. Dodd, E. E. Dravo, John C. McCaffrey, Charles B. Satterlee, and Louis Wilhelmi, Pennsylvania; G. H. Bowen and G. Howland, Rhode Island; H. F. Adickes and William T. Howard, South Carolina; R. A. Brandon, H. H. Ludlow, and William A. Russell, Tennessee; J. W. Wilson, Wyoming; Charles J. Crane, Texas; H. S. Foster, Vermont; John C. Gresham and Albert G. Hooman, Virginia; George Palmer, Wisconsin; F. P. Fremont, John F. Guilfoyle, William R. Hamilton, F. H. Hardie, William A. Kimball, John Pitcher, Hamilton Rowan, Eben Swift, Jr., and John R. Williams, at large; E. C. Nance, Alabama; K. K. Hacket and J. A. Babbenfield, Arkansas; James A. Hutton, California; A. J. Russel and Aug. Braudegee, Jr., Connecticut.

—Large wire aviaries, in which pigeons and other birds are kept, are coming into favor as appendages to the roofs of houses and outbuildings in New York.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Depots—foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House, and at Depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*7:30 a m	*8:15 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp	*9:15 a m	*3:15 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a m	*3:15 p m
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a m	*3:15 p m
Galesburg Passenger	*3:30 p m	*8:15 a m
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	*4:30 p m	*9:15 a m
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p m	*8:15 a m
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p m	9:55 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp	*9:30 p m	17:00 a m
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p m	*6:45 a m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*11:00 a m	*1:45 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*5:15 p m	*7:15 a m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*6:15 p m	*7:15 a m
Riverside and Hinsdale	*5:15 p m	*6:45 a m

‡ Mondays excepted. * Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*4:30 p m	*8:00 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	*4:30 p m	*9:40 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	†9:00 p m	*7:15 a m
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo	†9:00 p m	*7:15 a m
Jefferson City Express	†9:00 p m	*7:15 a m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex	*9:00 p m	*7:15 a m

* Except Sunday. † Ex. Saturday. ‡ Ex. Monday. ‖ Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‖ Daily, via Main Line and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	*7:30 a m	*8:30 p m
St. Louis Fast Line	*7:15 p m	*7:30 a m
Cairo Mail	*7:30 a m	*8:30 p m
Cairo Express	*9:15 p m	*7:30 a m
Springfield Express	*7:30 a m	*8:30 p m
Springfield Express	*9:15 p m	*7:30 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex	*9:15 a m	*3:30 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex	*9:15 p m	*6:30 a m
Gilman Passenger	*4:00 p m	*9:40 a m
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:30 a m	*7:45 a m
do do do	*7:00 a m	*8:45 a m
do do do	*9:00 a m	*10:15 a m
do do do	*12:10 p m	*1:45 p m
do do do	*3:00 p m	*4:15 p m
do do do	*5:10 p m	*6:10 p m
do do do	*6:10 p m	*7:10 p m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ** On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

Chicago, Indianapolis & Cincinnati Through Line, via Kankakee Route.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 106 Market-st.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.—Condensed Time-Table.

	Mail and Exp.	Lightning Exp.
Leave Chicago	9:40 a m	8:15 p m
Arrive at Indianapolis	6:00 p m	[illegible] a m
Arrive at Cincinnati	10:00 p m	[illegible] a m

Mail and Express except Sunday. Lightning Express except Saturday. Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:30 a m and 8 p m. Running time only 12 hours. The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night train.

Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

Ticket office, 21 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a m	*3:30 p m
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p m	*6:30 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	*9:15 a m	*3:30 p m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	*9:45 p m	*6:30 a m
Milwaukee Mail	*8:00 a m	*10:30 a m
Milwaukee Express	*9:30 a m	*4:00 p m
Milwaukee Express	*5:00 p m	*7:45 p m
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	11:00 p m	*5:00 a m
Green Bay Express	*9:30 a m	*7:30 p m
Marquette Express	*9:00 p m	*6:30 a m

* Sunday excepted. † Saturday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha and Leavenworth Ex	*10:00 a m	*4:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p m	*9:50 a m
Night Express	†10:00 p m	*7:00 a m
Leavenworth Express	†10:00 p m	*7:00 a m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southeast corner of Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*7:00 a m	*8:30 p m
Special New York Express	*9:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	*8:00 a m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	*6:30 a m
South Chicago Accommodation	*11:00 a m	*2:00 p m
Elkhart Accommodation	*3:30 p m	*9:45 a m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger depot, at P. C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. City freight office, corner of Adams and Kinzie-sts. In freight office, at P. C. & St. L. Depot, corner Halsted and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex	8:00 a m	5:00 p m
Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Lafayette Ex., via St. Anne	8:00 a m	5:00 p m
Danville Accommodation	4:30 p m	10:00 a m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	*9:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Pacific Express	5:15 p m	*6:30 a m
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Valparaiso Accommodation	*3:30 p m	*9:00 a m

* Sundays excepted. † Mondays excepted. ‡ Daily. § Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

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Wednesday Morning, September 11, 1872.

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LIBERAL APPOINTMENTS.

General J. C. Black.

General John Charles Black will speak as follows:

Cambridge, Sept. 11.
Rock Island, Sept. 12.
Virginia, Sept. 13.
Champaign, Sept. 14.
Jacksonville, Sept. 16.
Warsaw, Sept. 17.
Clayton, Sept. 18.

V. B. Denslow.

Mr. V. B. Denslow will speak as follows:

McLeansboro, Hamilton County, Sept. 11.

Governor Bross.

The Hon. Wm. Bross will speak as follows:

Fairfield, Wayne County, Sept. 13.
Albion, White County, Sept. 14.
Mt. Carmel, Wabash County, Sept. 16.
Lawrenceville, Lawrence County, Sept. 18.
Xenia, Clay County, Sept. 20.
Salem, Marion County, Sept. 21.
Mt. Vernon, Jefferson County, Sept. 23.
Benton, Franklin County, Sept. 24.
Harrisburg, Saline County, Sept. 27.
Equality, Gallatin County, Sept. 28.

The Hon. J. C. Allen.

The Hon. J. C. Allen will speak at the following places and dates:

Sullivan, Moultrie County, Sept. 16.
Danville, Vermillion County, Sept. 18.
Monticello, Piatt County, Sept. 19.
Olney, Richland County, Sept. 21.
Watseka, Iroquois County, Sept. 24.
Paxton, Ford County, Sept. 25.
Carthage, Hancock County, Sept. 27.
Macomb, McDonough County, Sept. 28.
Rushville, Schuyler County, Sept. 30.
Beardstown, Cass County, Oct. 1.
Pittsfield, Pike County, Oct. 3.
Jacksonville, Morgan County, Oct. 4.
Jerseyville, Jersey County, Oct. 5.
Alton, Madison County, Oct. 7.
Greenville, Bond County, Oct. 9.
Vandalia, Fayette County, Oct. 11.

The Hon. John Hinchcliffe.

The Hon. John Hinchcliffe will speak as follows:

East St. Louis, St. Clair County, Sept. 11.
Bethalto, Madison County, Sept. 12.
Alton, Madison County, Sept. 13.
Springfield, Sangamon County, Sept. 14.
Danville, Vermillion County, Sept. 16.
Joliet, Will County, Sept. 18.
Braidwood, Will County, Sept. 19.
Morris, Grundy County, Sept. 20.
Gardner, Grundy County, Sept. 21.
LaSalle, LaSalle County, Sept. 23.
Pekin, Tazewell County, Sept. 25.
Peoria, Peoria County, Sept. 26.
Colchester, McDonough County, Sept. 28.
Canton, Fulton County, Sept. 30.
Murphysboro, Jackson County, Oct. 3.
Duquoin, Perry County, Oct. 5.
Belleville, St. Clair County, Oct. 7.

Congressional Meetings.

The following meetings have been appointed:

Cambridge, Sept. 11, Senator Trumbull, Gen. Black, and the Hon. J. V. Eustace.
Pontiac, Sept. 12, Governor Palmer and the Hon. J. C. Robinson.
Peoria, Sept. 13, Senator Trumbull, the Hon. G. Koerner, and the Hon. Edward Rummel.
Champaign, Sept. 14, Governor Palmer and the Hon. J. C. Robinson.
Freeport, Sept. 17, Senator Trumbull and the Hon. G. Koerner.
Effingham, Sept. 18, Governor Palmer and the Hon. J. C. Robinson.
Centralia, Sept. 19, Governor Palmer and the Hon. J. C. Robinson.
Edwardsville, Sept. 21, Senator Trumbull and the Hon. J. C. Robinson.
Olney, Sept. 21, Governor Palmer and the Hon. J. C. Allen.
Quincy, Sept. 24, Senator Trumbull, the Hon. J. C. Robinson, and the Hon. G. Koerner.
Carbondale, Sept. 25, Governor Palmer and the Hon. J. C. Robinson.
Bluff, between Peru and La Salle, Sept. 27, Governor Palmer, the Hon. J. V. Eustace, and the Hon. G. Koerner.

THE MORAL BEARINGS OF BRIBERY.

The astounding developments of the Credit Mobilier law-suit have now been long enough before the country to have been denied, if they were untrue. Not one of the parties implicated in the acceptance of bribes from Oakes Ames has yet made any denial, unless Mr. Blaine has done so, and the shape of his denial we have not yet seen. It adds to the gravity of the offence, that these prominent members of Congress do not even make an explanation of the circumstances, but allow the charge to lie against them, and treat it with a silence which indicates that the acceptance of such bribes is a common and harmless episode of the Congressional office, and that neither they nor the people are disposed to regard such conduct as anything more than legitimate public service. This universal silence can only be interpreted as a confession that the bribes of the Credit Mobilier were accepted, and that the acceptors are indifferent to the moral bearings of the offence they have committed.

It will be noted, in connection with this scandal, that the men who are accused were not obscure politicians. They were not Congressmen of public disrepute. On the other hand, they were the most prominent men in the Republican party, and they were selected on that account, and because they had influence enough to carry the majority with them for any scheme they might undertake. They were men apparently of unspotted records, whom the people regarded as exemplars of whatever virtue and patriotism there was in the party. They were the political leaders of the party, who shaped its policy, and the leaders of popular opinion. They were looked upon as men who could be relied upon to check fraud and corruption and all forms of political mischief, and they themselves have never been slow, until now, in claiming for themselves pure records and protesting against dishonesty, whatever shape it assumed. And now comes a charge of dishonesty against them,—an accusation of selling their influence and votes for a consideration, or virtually of voting the consideration out of the Public Treasury into their pockets, for the funds with which the road was built were furnished by the Government,—and not one man of the number dares to step forward and deny it, or even attempt to explain it away, with the possible exception of Blaine, as we previously remarked. If such men as these will accept bribes, what wonder is it that less eminent men will commit the same offence? What wonder is it that the popular morality in humbler stations should be at so low an ebb, when men who are regarded as statesmen and the moulders of public opinion so stoop from their high positions?

The moral bearings of this scandal cannot be presented too plainly or distinctly, nor can comment thereon be too severe. If a ring of speculators, who have conspired to gain control of the construction of a great public work, which has been subsidized by the Government, can offer bribes unrebuked; if the most prominent men in Congress accept those bribes without hesitation or asking explanation; if the acceptance of such bribes involves no punishment, and any reproach for it is met with the reply of "regular nomination"; and if the people of this country stand ready to indorse such misconduct and violation, both of moral and political duty, by returning those leaders to power again, then there is no security in the future that the public funds will not be squandered upon all sorts of wild speculations and stolen with impunity. If the people do not stamp the heinous offence of these Congressmen with the severest reprehension, then is the door laid wide open for a torrent of fraud and corruption which will extend its blighting influences to every part of the country, and obliterate from men's consciences the sense of right and wrong.

In the ordinary conduct of business, the man who accepts bribes, even where the results may be comparatively harmless, is discharged from his position, as unworthy of the trust which has been reposed in him. In Chicago and other cities, Aldermen have been punished with fine and imprisonment for selling their votes for sums insignificant when compared with the compensation paid to these leaders of Congress. In New York, a Judge has been tried, condemned, disgraced, removed from the Bench, and disqualified from again occupying it, for offences no more heinous than those with which Republican Congressmen stand charged, and which they do not, as yet, deny. Wherein do these cases differ, that a Congressman should escape punishment? Wherein is a Congressman who accepts bribes less guilty than the mercenary Alderman or the corrupt Judge? The legal offence is the same. The moral offence is greater, far greater. The petty officer only betrays the trusts of his local community. The Congressman betrays the trusts and endangers the rights of the whole country, and, by his wide-spread influence, taints the morals of the whole people. We were at first reluctant to believe that these men could have so far compromised their high reputation and betrayed their trusts as to sell their influence. We are still more reluctant to believe that the people will deliberately allow such official misconduct to pass unrebuked. If they do so, then is this Republican Government of ours rotten to the core.

THE SEPTEMBER ELECTIONS.

The result of the Maine election will not vary 500 votes from what we suggested, ten days ago, it would be. There never was any expectation of the Liberals carrying it, and the most that was expected was a reduction of the majority. Elections are annual in Maine, and no serious contest is made except in the Presidential years. At the September election, in 1868, there was a contest for Governor, and the full vote of the State was polled, amounting to 131,265, of which Chamberlain, Republican, received 75,834; Pillsbury, Democrat, 55,431; Republican majority, 20,403. That has been the average Republican majority in the State, on a full vote, for twelve years. The Republican majority at the present election is about 15,000,—a reduction of 5,000 on the Governor's election in 1868, and a reduction of 13,000 on the Presidential vote of 1868. This is the result in a State which is officered throughout in every town by Republicans; a State in which 62 per cent of the internal revenue collected in four of the five Congressional Districts is distributed among office-holders whose duties are purely political; a State in which every man employed as a mechanic in the Navy-Yard and upon all public works, State or National, is compelled to vote for the majority; a State in which there has been a large sum of money spent to purchase Democrats to vote against Greeley; and yet, despite all these adverse facts, and against all hope of electing their candidates, the anti-Administrationists have reduced Grant's majority in '68 one-half, and the Governor's majority in the same year one-third. The vote in 1872 may be thus accounted for:

Perham—Republican vote	65,000
Democratic vote	5,000
Total	70,000
Kimball—Democratic vote	48,000
Liberal Republican vote	7,000
Total	55,000
Democrats not voting	4,000
Republicans not voting	2,000
Total	6,000

The lavish expenditure of money has enabled Speaker Blaine to command the services of 2,000 Bourbon Democrats, who voted the Republican ticket, and carried at least one Congressional District. Nevertheless, out of all this, the fact stands conspicuous and ineffaceable:

Grant's majority in 1868	28,000
Governor's majority in 1868	20,403
Republican majority in 1872	15,000

The gain in Maine is equal to 3 per cent of the whole vote of the State.

In Vermont, the full returns show that, in that State, the Liberals polled 2,000 more votes than were ever polled against a Republican candidate before, and that the Republican candidate received a less vote than was polled at the September election in 1868. The vote in Vermont is:

	Rep.	Dem.	Maj.
1868—Governor	32,618	15,289	[illegible]
President	44,167	12,045	32,122
1872—Governor	42,000	17,000	25,000

In this State, the Bourbon Democrats all voted for the Republican candidate.

These figures show two things: 1, that in no case, not even in Maine and Vermont, has Grant, aided by the Bourbon Democrats, been able to hold the proportion of votes which he had in 1868, which is absolutely necessary to his re-election; 2, that all the gain is in favor of the Liberal ticket.

The result of the election in a large number of States can, with considerable certainty, be assumed from the data already furnished. The general result in the country depends upon half-a-dozen States, which every one knows are the battle-fields of the campaign. These States are New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, and Missouri,—having, together, 138 Electoral votes. Of these States, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana have elections for State officers in October. These are, to a great extent, the pivotal States. All three voted for Grant in 1868, and all three elected the Republican ticket in October, 1868. The whole vote at the October elections, 1868, with the majorities and the per cent of gain necessary to change the result, are as follows:

Oct. 1868.	Whole vote.	Rep. major.	Percentage to be overcome.
Indiana	343,189	961	0.14
Ohio	518,767	17,383	1.68
Pennsylvania	652,186	9,677	0.74

It will be seen that, in Indiana and Pennsylvania, it requires a gain of less than 1 per cent of the whole vote to carry both States for the Liberals in October, and it requires a gain of less than 2 per cent to carry the State of Ohio. In neither case does it require a gain equal to that made in the State of Maine, where the battle was fought in the face of certain defeat. That the Liberal gains in each of these States will be greatly in excess of this percentage, no one can question; and, unless there be some extraordinary set-back not now foreseen, the success of the Liberals in these States is more than probable.

THE RAFFERTY CASE.

The murderer Rafferty was yesterday found guilty by the jury, who included in their verdict the penalty of death upon the gallows. The facts of the crime for which he was tried are too familiar to need recapitulation. It was shown by the evidence to have been one of the most brutal, cold-blooded, and unprovoked murders ever committed. The prisoner had the benefit of the services of one of the ablest attorneys in Chicago, and a fair and impartial trial. The jury were absent from their seats but ten minutes, and returned their verdict with perfect unanimity. No right-minded person in the community will question for an instant the justice of that verdict, or doubt that the prompt execution of its penalty will go far toward stemming the tide of lawlessness and brutal disregard of human life which is now disgracing the City of Chicago. The unfortunate delays of the law, and the mistaken clemency which has been exercised heretofore in cases of murder, have encouraged the brutal, murderous crowd in this city to believe that they can kill for revenge, or merely for the sake of killing, with comparative impunity. Acting upon this belief, the knife, the pistol, and bludgeon have had full sway, until, at last, public indignation has reached a pitch of excitement which will not be allayed until the Courts give assurances of security to human life by the prompt punishment of murderers. The card of the State's Attorney shows that he is determined to do all in his power to secure such a result. The call for a public meeting of citizens, on Thursday evening, contemplates a similar purpose. It is the object of that meeting to give expression to popular opinion, and to devise some means, by legislation or otherwise, by which the expiation of crime shall not be henceforth prejudiced by the delays of the law. It is time for such a meeting, and we trust that it will be attended by our best citizens, that its deliberations may be careful and thoughtful, and so conducted as to secure the results aimed at. Whatever may be done at that meeting, there is one thing certain: The public is determined that this carnival of murder shall come to an end. The ruffians who are making it unsafe for a person to walk the streets in the night have got to come to a stop in their operations, or some sure and sharp remedy will be applied which will be thoroughly effectual. The action of both Court and State's Attorney and jury has been prompt in the O'Rafferty case, and the verdict is a righteous one. We trust that the result of the meeting on Thursday evening will be such as will tend to the removal of all obstructions to the speedy enforcement of that penalty, and that the same expedition will be made in every other case of murder now awaiting trial where the evidence warrants the finding of a verdict of guilty.

SENTIMENTS OF THE SOUTH.

Some days ago we published a portion of the speech of the Hon. Wiley P. Harris, an ex-Confederate, at Vicksburg, Mississippi, to show that the people of the South are honestly and earnestly seeking a hearty reunion with the North, upon a frank and manly acceptance of all the changes that have taken place. In that speech, Mr. Harris declared that the South, which had at first mourned for slavery, had already not only learned that slave-labor was not essential to its welfare, but that those States were better off without it. They had learned, moreover, that there was no safety for any rights, except under a Republican Constitution, and that impartial suffrage was inseparable from such a Constitution. That, slavery having been abolished and forever prohibited, and general suffrage established, both by irrepealable laws, which the South particularly would not disturb if it could do so, those two subjects had been withdrawn from politics, and were no longer open to discussion. The South was extremely anxious to recover her material prosperity, to renew her productive industries, and to share with the North the National growth and benefits resulting from peace and union. To do this, however, good and honest local Governments were necessary, and it was because the Cincinnati Convention held out assurances of relief in this particular, and not because of any past questions, that the people of the South supported Greeley instead of Grant.

We have before us a speech of the Hon. Landon C. Haynes, delivered at Covington, Tennessee, in which he, like every other man at the South who supports the Liberal ticket, takes the strongest grounds in maintaining the irrepealable character of the Union, Emancipation, and Impartial Suffrage. He not only seeks no reversal of these, but would oppose such reversal if it were possible. He was a Confederate during the war, and he thus defines his present position:

> But whether I was a Confederate in the Senate, or a soldier in the field, a Whig or a Democrat, can now make no difference with the thoughtful men of that grand union of patriots of every political complexion, who, in a spirit of reconciliation and patriotism, are acting together, and seeking, through the election of Mr. Greeley, on the principles to which he now stands pledged, to expel from the Government the party in power, and to secure constitutional liberty.

He repels the suggestion, so pertinaciously made by the Northern friends of Grant, that, if in power, the South would ask the reopening of any question determined by the war, or by the several amendments to the Constitution. Those amendments had been adopted as a sequel to the war. He had surrendered to the victor, and, as an honorable man, would not propose himself, nor be a party to, the reopening of any of those questions. Some Northern demagogues have in the past suggested that these amendments were adopted by force, and without the free consent of many States, and in time they would be set aside as void. In such a scheme Mr. Haynes said the South would take no part; they wanted that peace and union so essential to their material growth, and would resist any disturbance of the amendments. Such a measure, he declared, was impracticable, as was well known at the South. They knew full well that the Constitution committed the power to amend the Constitution to the political branches of the Union and the States, and the motives of these departments could not be inquired into by the Judiciary. These amendments are now part of the Constitution; they have been accepted by the North and the South, by Republicans and Democrats, as constitutional finalities, which he would not seek to disturb or reopen.

Mr. Haynes said that the South fully understood the full force and effect of these amendments. The colored man had passed from the condition of a slave to that of a freedman, and from a freedman to that of a citizen. Every man at the South understood this, and that slavery is dead by the fiat of the Constitution. "Any man," said Mr. Haynes, "who intimates that there is any party who would re-enslave the colored people, is not only guilty of deliberate misrepresentation, but, so far from rising to the evil eminence of a demagogue, sinks at once, in the estimation of all enlightened men, to the infamy of a knave. Slavery is one of the corpses of the dead past. The Union and the States have woven its winding-sheet and have laid it in the urn of everlasting death. There let it lie without resurrection forever."

These are the sentiments and these the arguments used at the South by the friends of Mr. Greeley; in no speech delivered in that section is there any other sentiment expressed by any speaker or journal. There is a universality of opinion, thought, and expression in favor of the hearty and cordial reunion of the sections under the amended Constitution and its guarantees to emancipation and political equality, and the final and irrepealable determination of all the questions that have hitherto separated the North and the South.

HENRY WILSON'S EXPLANATION.

Senator Wilson has kindly explained his Know-Nothing career to his townsmen of Natick. The following is a fair summary of his explanation: "I have lived in Natick 40 years; have run for office 46 times, and have generally succeeded. I have never given bribes, in any way. I never made certain speeches that have been attributed to me. Albert Pike has accused me of Know-Nothingism. Albert Pike is a mean man. He is a Secessionist. I was a Know-Nothing. In 1854, I had a million comrades. We carried five New England States and ten others. Some 500,000 K.-N's support Greeley, but only 300,000 support Grant. After the K.-N. party split in Philadelphia, I made several speeches in favor of Equal Rights. I have been an Anti-Slavery man for nearly 37 years. I believe in God, and in Christ, and in Woman-Suffrage. I have nothing more to say in regard to these Know-Nothing charges." This speech furnishes no answer whatever to the following facts: Henry Wilson voluntarily took an oath to *forever* oppose the election or appointment, to any office under the local, State, or General Government, of foreigners, sons of foreigners, and Roman Catholics, whether foreign or native-born. He aided in drawing up an even more stringent oath, in which these classes were called "lions," "bears," and "snakes," and their "slimy tracks" and "pestilential breath" were alluded to. He worked hard to bring Massachusetts under the Know-Nothing rule. When this came to pass, hundreds of foreign-born citizens were fairly forced to leave the State. Finally, Senator Wilson led the State delegation to the K.-N. Council in Philadelphia, in June, 1855,—a Council which convened in order to get these "lions," "bears," and "snakes" proscribed throughout the Union.

THE FOLLY OF PROHIBITION.

In the last report of the Massachusetts Board of Health, there is an exhaustive essay on intemperance by the Chairman of the Board, Dr. Henry I. Bowditch, of Boston. What we have to say on this mooted point is mainly derived from the arguments and facts in that essay.

The craving for a stimulant of some sort is universal. It is one of mankind's strongest instincts. No law, then, can prevent its gratification, just as no law could prevent a whole community from eating. Especially is this the case in our country. A mass of statistics proves that, as we go north (or south) from the equator, the tendency to become intoxicated and the violence of that intoxication increase. Thus, at the equator, it is a far greater insult to call a man a drunkard than to call him a profligate, for licentiousness is practically universal, while intoxication is very rare. In the extreme north, the case is just reversed. Again, at the equator, liquor produces almost no crime. With us, it produces almost all crime. Here, then, we have these facts: Everybody is inclined to drink, just as he is inclined to eat. In our latitude, this inclination is stronger than anywhere between us and the equator. If a man yields to it sufficiently to get drunk, he will be more violent than he would be in warm climates, and will so be far more apt to commit a crime. In view of this appetite and of the danger it involves, what is the wisest course to pursue? Our prohibition friends say: "Ignore the appetite; consider only the danger; prevent all drinking." Wiser men say: "We should ignore neither the danger nor the appetite. It is impossible, in fact, to ignore the latter. Men *will* drink. Granting that point, we ask: What can they drink with the most good, or, if the prohibitionists prefer to phrase it so, with the least harm?—and what is the popular duty in the matter?" The Massachusetts Board of Health answers both questions by recommending the importation of pure, light wines at merely nominal rates of duty, so that the poor can afford to use them; the cultivation of the vine wherever possible on our own soil; the encouragement of the manufacture and sale of lager-beer; the foundation of many "Holly Tree" inns for the sale of coffee and tea cheaply; the education of the people to discountenance the sale or use of ardent spirits, and to encourage the opening of shops where light wines and beer can be got; the passage of a liquor law substantially like that of Illinois; and the establishment by the State of aylums in which confirmed drunkards, "dipsomaniacs," as Dr. Bowditch calls them, can be confined as lunatics.

In the report already referred to will be found many pages of figures and facts, in proof of these views. Both views and proofs are well worth the careful consideration of all men who are candid and capable of looking at both sides of a great question.

The Art Association of San Francisco lately invited the girls attending the City High School to view its gallery of paintings, which is very rich in originals and copies of the old masters, and in the best modern works. This invitation was declined by the Board of Education, on the polite ground that the collection was "beastly." This means, we presume, that Eve is represented in the garb of her time, and that, in general, the beauty of the "human form divine" is fully revealed. Applying the term "beastly" to such objects cannot but excite the prurient thoughts which the Board wishes to prevent. Art is a handmaid of education. It must be a vile nature that can take base gratification in the study of masterpieces merely for the sake of chance nudities. Hawthorne, in his "French and Italian Note-Books," often speaks of the way in which the beauty of a great picture or statue possesses the spectator, to the exclusion of even a consciousness of the nakedness so freely represented. The action of the Board seems to be not only foolish, but mischievous. Commenting on it, an indignant Frisco editor says:

> Henceforward, the Crucifixion is to be painted before the soldiers have parted Christ's garment among them; Powers' Greek Slave is to have a clean gown once a week; Venus rising from the sea is only to be allowed to show her head above water; and the statues are to be plastered over with fig-leaves.

Mr. Alfred Dommett, beaung by Browning in "Waring," has really brought back from his thirty years' voluntary exile a poem of 20,000 lines. It is to be published soon, under the title: "Ranolf and Amohia; a South-Sea Dream." Mr. Dommett's curious career has given abundant material for newspaper paragraphs, some of which are as curious as the career. Thus, the usually well-informed *World* lays the scene of his exile in Hindostan instead of the South Sea; says that he wrote the Christmas hymn with the refrain:

> In the solemn midnight
> Centuries ago,

after he left England, instead of before; and furthermore credits him with the grim lyric:

> Then stand to your glasses steady,
> And catch the time as it flies;
> Here's a cup to the dead already,
> And a health to the next that dies!

This was written while Dommett's whereabouts were wholly unknown, by an officer in one of the English regiments stationed in Bengal during the cholera season there.

Dwarfs, who are keenly alive to the fact that they cannot, by taking thought, add one cubit to their stature, will be rejoiced to know that they can do so by taking advice. This advice is proffered, for the ridiculously small sum of one penny, by a benefactor of his race, resident in London. For a single stamp, he will forward "Remarks on a Method for Increasing the Stature, with Authenticated Testimonials and Reports of Results." In view of General Pleasonton's curious experiments with colored light, it would be rash to assert the impossibility of lengthening short people. We doubt, however, whether this penny-philosopher will have many patients. If he wished to sell his secret, he should have charged a thousand guineas for it. It would have been easier to snare one rich fool than the quarter of a million poor ones who must now combine to give the discoverer his thousand guineas, if he ever gets it.

The war in Pope County, Ark., goes bravely on. From the chaos of conflicting reports, it is impossible to tell which party is in the right; but no one will greatly grieve over the killing of two or three of the county officials who led the gang that, a short time since, brutally murdered two men for the sake of charging it upon the Ku-Klux, and getting martial law, with its advantages for stuffing the ballot-box, proclaimed. County Clerk Hickox was shot a week ago, and, on Saturday, Deputy Sheriff Williamson, while resisting the execution of a writ, was executed himself. The Sheriff, Dodson, an indicted murderer, is encamped in the woods with a motley crew of roughs. On Sunday night, he invaded Russelville, burned out a Liberal newspaper there, and retreated. As two days have passed without his perpetrating any crime of sufficient note to be telegraphed, he, too, may be dead.

Henry Clay, after he lost the Presidency by an injudicious letter, said that it was better to ride fifty miles to see a man than to write him a word. If the Kentucky Senator had lived in our day, he would have thought differently. Now, the great Know-Nothing has his amanuensis write a letter, franks it to its destination, denounces it two days afterwards as a forgery, and allows an old friend to be accused of forging it rather than confess his own trickery. Perhaps, however, Clay would have said that this was dishonorable and dishonest.

Ricardo, the eminent political economist, founded a scholarship in that science, at the University of London. This was contested, this year, by four young women and four young men. It was taken by Miss Orme, a sister of Mrs. Dr. Bastian and Mrs. Prof. Masson. This result is a noticeable one. If there is any one special science of which the average woman is utterly, hopelessly ignorant, it is political economy. The fact that a woman has gained the highest honor in that science in a great university, should spur her weaker sisters to its acquisition. They can thus fit themselves, in some degree, for the exercise of that suffrage which some of them think belongs to them of right, no matter how unfit to use it they may be.

POLITICAL.

There will be a Liberal mass meeting for the Ninth District, at Peoria, the 13th, and among the speakers announced are Trumbull, Koerner, O'Brien, Ross, Worthington, Stiles, Rummel, Hoyne, and Shallenbarger.

—Citizen Corry's Cincinnati *Commoner* has, since the nomination of O'Conor, gone into retirement, because, says the editor, "such a paper cannot be made useful or successful until the military despotism which is impending destroys liberty and closes the scene."

—The Alton *Telegraph* (Grant) asks Greeley men to vote for John B. Hay, its candidate for Congress, because "his whole record in Congress shows that he is opposed to the Grant dynasty, and in favor of the doctrine enunciated at Cincinnati."

—Colonel John R. Popham, late Elector-at-Large on the Grant ticket in Virginia, and now running for Congress, made a speech in Charlotte Court House, the other day, in which, as reported:

> He took occasion to say that he had information in his possession which had already decided the result of the Presidential contest in favor of General Grant.

—There is a rumor in New Orleans that George Williamson, who aspired to be the Greeley candidate for Governor of Louisiana, has been tempted to take the office of Attorney for the Southern Pacific Railroad, and to join Kellogg in the canvass for Grant.

—In the Tennessee Republican Convention, a minority of 64 delegates (against 120) opposed making any nominations, in order that Andy Johnson might have full swing to drive his "entering wedge" into the Greeley ranks. A letter was produced showing that the National Committee advised this course; and the delegates from East Tennessee, where, if anywhere, the Republicans have strength, were most in favor of it. The nomination of a straight ticket, with Horace Maynard for Congress, already deprives Johnson of his constituency, and is a set-back to several other aspiring candidates.

—The people of Tennessee should not trust Andrew Johnson. He is a hundred per cent more apt to cheat 'em than Cheatham himself.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

—The Fourth District of Virginia, including Petersburg and Farmville, has a large negro vote, and has more regular candidates for Congress than any other district in the United States. First, there are Stowell, present member, and Porter, present member for the Richmond district, who carpet-bagged over the river. The fight going on between them induced Colonel Popham to pop in; and then W. N. Stevens, black Senator, made his entree. All these support Grant. The Greeley candidates on the stump are T. E. Chambliss and R. B. Berkley.

—The Hon. Philetus Sawyer, of Wisconsin, is very industriously circulating a smutty, villainous electioneering pamphlet, entitled "What H. G. Knows About Secession." The Hon. Philetus might be asked "What he knows about the franking privilege."

—The Hon. James S Negley, Pittsburgh Congressman, knew he lied when he wrote as follows:

> The Rebels of the South and the Rebels of the North have struck hands to secure the payment of the Rebel debt, the payment of Rebel pensions, the payment of the $400,000,000 offered by Mr. Greeley to the slaveholders, and the payment of losses from the ravages of the war.

—Henry D. Barron declines a Grant nomination for Congress in the Seventh District of Wisconsin.

—William A. Smith, the Congressman elect of the Raleigh (N. C.) District, though elected on the Caldwell Republican ticket, has recently declared, in a speech, that he would go to Washington "in the interest of no party or faction." He desires to be classified as an Independent.

—Major C. W. Gassette, of Raleigh, N. C., a prominent man in Blanton Duncan's Convention, is known to have voted the whole Republican ticket in the North Carolina election.

The lady who captured Pere Hyacinthe is a Bucyrus (Ohio) girl, whose brother, C. W. Butterfield, now lives in Bucyrus. Her first husband was the eldest son of Dr. Merriman, of Bucyrus. The Tiffin folks are eaten up with envy.

THE WISCONSIN BORGIA.

Alleged Wholesale Poisoning by a Woman.

She is Charged with Having Killed Her Husband, Two of Her Children, and Two Neighbors.

From the St. Paul (Minn.) Despatch, Sept. 7.

For some days rumors have been circulated concerning the discovery of a new horror in a neighboring community, caused by the stealthy, secret, and cunning administration of that deadly poison, strychnine. To ascertain the entire history of a case which promises to be astounding and horrifying in all its aspects, a *Dispatch* reporter visited Wisconsin on Thursday.

The ill-starred family consisted of Chauncey S. Lamb, his second wife Charlotte, about 20 years his junior, two sons and a daughter—the latter the youngest of the household, and only 10 years of age at the time of her death.

The family removed to Trimbelle, Wis., about sixty miles from St. Paul, about eight years ago, and have continued to live there without anything specially noticeable in their conduct up to within eighteen months ago. The village of Trimbelle is in Pierce County, Wis., nearly opposite Red Wing, Minn., and the Lamb family lived upon a farm of 160 acres, five miles distant from the village. The house is a plain but comfortable structure, and, has been surrounded during the lifetime of Mr. Lamb with everything required for the proper maintenance of his family, and its interior was said to have been more than ordinarily well supplied. He was a hard working man, respected by his neighbors, while the wife pursued the even tenor of her way, and gradually won general esteem by her Christian deportment, and eventually became conspicuous for her ready assistance in all cases of sickness, and her efficient works in all religious enterprises, being a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and, to use the language of our informant, "one of its most active workers in the Township of Trimbelle." But, notwithstanding all the good she did, there were those in the community who could not become attached to the kindly nurse and Christian worker, being repelled by an indefinable something which they neither pretended to explain or to account for on any known action of her daily life. Some time before the death of Mr. Lamb it is alleged upon good authority that the wife expressed a strong desire to have a portion of the land set apart and conveyed to her by deed, but the husband objected, and disagreements ensued. These finally became so serious that the husband was induced to tranfer to the wife and to be owned in her individual right, about $200 worth of personal property, and the feud was considered at an end. The family affairs of the Lamb's continued without change or striking event until the death of Chauncey S. Lamb, the husband, which occurred on the 18th of September, 1871, and under the following circumstances: He had just gone into his corn field and began work when he was seized with some singular malady; his arms lost the power of responding to the will, he fell to the ground and was soon after a corpse—the victim of heart disease, according to the testimony of the wife and neighborhood, and the widow received the sincere sympathy of the community in her sudden affliction.

After the strange and lonely death of Mr. Lamb, the wife assumed control of the farm, and in its subsequent management had occasion to consult her neighbors, and, among others, Mr. James Ottman, a citizen of Trimbelle. In one of these conversations it is alleged that she again referred to the land, and expressed a desire to obtain exclusive control of the farm. Mr. Ottman told her that she would have a life interest and her third in the realty, and that she need have no apprehension for the future—she would be well cared for by the children. She replied, substantially, that she could not depend upon them—"they would turn her out doors when she got old."

Some time after the death of Mr. Lamb, the widow became a frequent visitor at the house of H. G. Carr, of Trimbelle, and Mrs. Carr and Mrs. Lamb became intimate friends—the widow being no less an admirer of the good qualities of Mr. Carr. In course of time the two women had occasion to walk out together, and during the interview Mrs. Lamb asserted that she had recently been at Red Wing, and while there she had consulted a fortune-teller, who had informed her that she was soon to lose a dear friend, and that she (Mrs. Lamb) would eventually marry the husband of the dear friend who was about to be *in articulo mortis*. The inference was so plain and the prediction so directly applicable to Mrs. Carr, that the lady repelled the cheerful prospect and prophecy instanter, and she closed the conversation with the suggestive words: "Mrs. Lamb, I am not going to die." But notwithstanding her vigorous protest her escape was a narrow one, and the Red Wing seer missed a certificate. The circumstance was related to Mr. Carr upon the return of his wife; his suspicions were aroused, but by mutual consent they made no public reference to the matter, and the friendly relations between the widow and wife were maintained without marked interruption until a few days afterward, when Mrs. Carr dropped into Mr. Lamb's house, and at the invitation of the latter sat down to tea. A cup was handed Mrs. Carr by the hostess, and upon taking a swallow, an intensely bitter taste was noticed. Mrs Carr suspected nothing wrong, but remarked that the tea was too strong for her, and arose to pour it back into the vessel from which it had been poured by Mrs. Lamb. The latter grasped the cup from the hand of Mrs. Carr and threw the contents out of the window. Mrs. Carr returned home, and was soon seized with violent pains in the stomach, spasmodic movements of the muscles of the arms, throat, and jaws. She tried to vomit, and while doing so the jaws were closed so that the skin was torn from the finger while in process of removal. Succeeding finally in ejecting the contents of the stomach, Mrs. Carr's life was saved, but the suspicions of both Carr and his wife being fully aroused in regard to a horrible possibility, further relations between the families were closed at once and forever, though the Carrs dared not express their fears, on account of the heretofore exemplary conduct of Mrs. Lamb, and a reputation for kindness which would have subjected those uttering such a suspicion to reproach or a mob by the good citizens of Trimbelle. It was kept a perfect secret until other events culminated in a revelation, the accumulated horrors of which are almost without a parallel, and entirely beyond description.

The winter passed, Mrs. Lamb remaining quietly upon her farm, attending to her duties as usual, and bestowing such attentions upon the sick that she was regarded as a rural Samaritan by those stricken down with disease, and those who had an opportunity to witness her apparently charitable impulses and kindly actions. After the spring opened, she called the attention of neighbors to the condition of one or more of her children, and advised them repeatedly that there was something wrong with their hearts. Although the neighbors failed to detect any outward manifestations of impeded action, and the children appeared as well as usual, they accepted her word, and presumed that the heart difficulty from which the father had died had been entailed upon the children.

In May last Mrs. Lamb claimed to be distressed by apprehensions of some calamity in her family, and the "calamity" came. Orrin S. Lamb (called Don), a son only 13 years of age and a favorite, was called into the house by the mother while he was engaged at play with another lad named Sears. Both walked in and Orrin was given some bread and milk, which he objected to eating, saying it tasted bitter. The mother told him he must eat it, as she had put some worm medicine in it. He ate considerable of it, and young Sears was calmly allowed to taste it, but, not liking its flavor, he passed it back. Poor Orrin died in half an hour, and young Sears was oppressed with symptoms which he described as feeling "bad at the stomach, and could hardly keep his legs on the ground;" but he fully recovered. This transaction occurred on the 24th of May last, and in due time the little boy was buried.

Shortly after the mother expressed fears in regard to her daughter, Sarah A. Lamb, and in exactly one month after the death of Orrin, June 24, the girl manifested precisely the same symptoms—convulsive movements of the arms, legs, and throat, and sudden death. How the fatal draught was given, or what cause produced her death can only be conjectured by the aid of subsequent developments.

During the spring, and after the cessation of friendly relations with the Carrs, Mrs. Lamb became a visitor in the family of James Ottman, a near neighbor, and, it is stated, frequently expressed great admiration for Mr. Ottman's character; in fact, pronounced him the best man in the world, or at least approaching that degree of perfection. Mrs. Ottman had expressed an unaccountable aversion to Mrs. Lamb, but preserved an appearance of ordinary friendship toward the woman. On the 24 of August she had called upon Mrs. Lamb, who either went home with her, or arrived soon after. Mrs. Ottman complained to her husband of an odd sensation in her stomach, to which Mrs. Lamb remarked that she had given her (Mrs. O.) some of her (Mrs. L.'s) bitters, and may be they didn't agree with her. Mrs. Ottman ran her finger down her throat and vomited, after which she felt better, but was taken with spasmodic symptoms during the night; a physician was called, who prescribed some powders which he left. The next day she was better—so well that she thought of assisting her husband in the field. Mrs. Lamb prepared some toast for her, and gave, or pretended to give, her one of the powders left by the physician, after which she died in about fifteen minutes—precisely the same symptoms as in the cases heretofore referred to being noticed in her case—and still the suspicion of the public was not excited by the remarkable similarity in all the cases with which this Mrs. Lamb had been connected like an inevitable harbinger of quick agony and death.

After the death of Mrs. Ottman, Mrs. Lamb was employed by Royal Garland a resident of Diamond Bluff Township, as a cook during harvest time. Garland was a man of less than ordinary intelligence, and having been divorced from his wife, was living alone. It is averred that he had previously proposed marriage to Mrs. Lamb, but she had expressed a strong dislike to him for some reason and rejected his offer. Garland was about 32 years of age when the following events occurred: On the 15th day of August or a little over three weeks ago, Mrs. Lamb was cooking at his house for himself and harvest hands. At dinner she turned the tea, for all at the table except Garland; after which, remarking that she had missed him, went into the pantry, where she stood a moment with her back to the table, then took his cup to the stove and turned his tea. He soon complained of being in pain, but started to go to the field. He soon returned, and died in great agony within an hour.

The accumulating mass of suspicious circumstances now found voice, and she was arrested on the 26th of August by Constable Mason, of Ellsworth, Wis., and confined in the Pierce County Jail at Ellsworth, on the charge of murdering Royal Garland, as above stated, Justice Frank Hewett, of Trimbelle, issuing the commitment papers, and requiring her to appear at the office of R. J. Wilcox, of River Falls, for a preliminary examination on the 5th of September. The day arrived, and the *Dispatch* reporter visited River Falls, when, upon his arrival in the afternoon, he ascertained that the preliminary examination had been waived by the attorneys for Mrs. Lamb, Messrs. Spooner & Baker, of Hudson, and H. F. Bevans, of Ellsworth. The State of Wisconsin was represented by Judge George E. Hough, of Prescott, Prosecuting Attorney of Pierce County, assisted by State Senator C. H. Ives of Trimbelle. Under the motion to waive, her formal trial will be commenced at Ellsworth on the fourth Monday in November next.

Prior to the steps last alluded to, and immediately following the arrest, the bodies of the supposed victims were exhumed, and the stomachs sent to Dr. Hoyt, of Hudson, for analyzation. The fact that strychnine and arsenic were found on her premises by Constable Mason has already been announced in these columns, and we are indebted to Dr. Hoyt for the following report of the analysis:

The examination of Chauncey S. Lamb's stomach has not been fully completed, but thus far no strychnine has been discovered. [In this connection, it may be stated that the prisoner, in a conversation, has remarked that "they would not find strychnine in the old man's stomach;" and further, when advised by a Miss Atkinson, of Trimbelle, to have a thorough examination of all the bodies, asked if they had found strychnine in Garland's stomach. Upon receiving an affirmative reply, she said: "Well, they will have to prove who put the strychnine in their stomachs."—REP.] It remains in Dr. Hoyt's possession, and tests will be made for the discovery of other poisons.

In the stomach of Royal Garland, 16 grains of strychnine have been found, and it is believed that a sufficient quantity was administered to kill over thirty men. In that of Mrs. Irene H. Ottman about five grains of strychnine were found in one-half of the organ—the portion analyzed.

In the stomach of the children, Sarah and Orrin Lamb, the existence of strychnine is amply proved, but the quantity is not determined.

In a bottle of sarsaparilla found in Mrs. Lamb's house, the existence of the same poison is undoubted, from the experiments already had, but the quantity is not measured, and the entire ghastly array of poisoned evidence is kept by the Doctor under lock and key.

Since the arrest and incarceration of the prisoner in the Ellsworth jail, she has been greatly depressed, and, for days together has not consumed more than a mouthful of food, but while at the Bracket House, in River Falls, on Thursday and Friday, she ate heartily and seemed to appreciate the change from the plain but wholesome diet of the prison. She was returned to the Ellsworth jail yesterday morning in charge of Constable Mason, where she will remain until the day of trial in November, as there is no prospect that any friend will intercede in her behalf. The simple truth is that the sudden and horrifying revelations of the past few days have paralyzed every friendly impulse in the hearts of her neighbors and acquaintances, and so profound is the conviction of her enormous guilt that she would undoubtedly be shot or killed without mercy immediately upon her re-appearance at her old home.

Mrs. Charlotte Lamb's personal appearance is a difficult thing to describe accurately in all particulars. She is about 36 years of age, and married Mr. Lamb 18 years ago. She is of medium height, heavy bodied, and of a masculine appearance, with a slight beard perceptible on her chin. Her hair is dark, eyes grey, small and keen. Her complexion is sallow; she has a receding and low forehead, and the lower portion of her face is heavy and projecting. During her stay at River Falls she was dressed in mourning, and was closely veiled when starting for her dreary home in the Ellsworth prison. She has made no statement of her guilt or innocence, and is probably determined to keep her later life a sealed book, and her lips as dumb as those of her innocent victims decaying in their graves. Concerning her former history, but little is known, and that little is not calculated to allay the suspicion that her past life may have been criminal also. She was the second wife of Mr. Lamb, and had been an inmate of his family before the death of his first, who is reported to have died suddenly, as did a young woman to whom he afterwards became attentive and before his marriage with the subject of this sketch.

PERSONAL.

John Smith is running twice for Congress.

—Governor Palmer will remain in Springfield after his official term.

—John L. King, of Springfield, Mass., lately deceased, was a prominent merchant.

—Arabella Rice, of Portsmouth, N. H., lately deceased, was the wealthiest single lady in the State.

—If Stanley is the shirtless rascal he is represented to be, Livingstone is not to be blamed for losing himself again rather than come home with him.

—Professor C. H. Allen, Agent of the Board of Normal School Regents of Wisconsin, has accepted a Professorship in the State Normal School at San Jose, California.

—General Samuel L. Williams, of Mt. Sterling, Ky., lately deceased at the age of 91 years, was a distinguished soldier of the war of 1812, was the father of General John S. Williams (Cerro Gordo) and General Dick Williams.

—What the Rev. E. E. Hale knows about sleep he tells in the September number of *Old and New*. When he says that no mental labor should be engaged in for some hours prior to going to bed, he forgets the necessity of publishing daily papers.

—Thiers rises at 4 o'clock in the morning; writes an hour in his book; at 6 o'clock his Secretary, Andrieux, enters with 700 letters, which can neither be thrown in the waste-basket nor answered without consultation.

Chicago's Mite to the World's Exposition in Vienna.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: We are too *busy* to be permitted to compete in Vienna with the progress of the century; but we possess, involuntarily, the material which, if sent to Vienna, would be apt to attract more attention than any production of Art represented there. The material is called "Relics of the Fire." Imagine a fountain jerking the stream from among fantastic forms piled together from the treasures of our princely mercantile establishments *that were*; a grotto the sides and arch of which would represent melted millions in dropstone form; a pyramid whose diminutive dimensions would be a giant beside which the Colossus of Rhodes would appear a second edition of Tom Thumb. It would represent an historical event without a parallel.

This introduction done, I come to the point:

I made arrangements with some friends to gather sufficient "Relics" for a good representation in some form, and secured the good will of my relatives in Vienna to have these "Relics" properly arranged, and a conspicuous place assigned to them in the Exposition. After consulting the Austrian Consul, Mr. Schwilzier, I addressed myself to Mr. Th. B. Van Buren, United States Commissioner for the Exposition in Vienna, requesting this gentleman to procure free transportation for the "Chicago Relics." I received a friendly answer, which I give below, and would ask such parties as feel interested in having Chicago represented in Vienna in the manner aforesaid, and who coincide with the views of Mr. Van Buren, to meet at the Austrian Consulate, 63 South Canal street, on Friday, the 13th inst., at 5 p. m., to consult about the *modus operandi*. Very respectfully,

L. S. KADISH.

LETTER OF TH. B. VAN BUREN.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER TO INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION AT VIENNA (AUSTRIA) IN 1873, 51 CHAMBERS STREET, NEW YORK, Sept. 4, 1872.

L. T. Kadish, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 3d instant is received. The object you desire to exhibit at the Vienna Exposition would certainly be of great interest; but, as far as this Commission is concerned, I am entirely without any funds, Congress having made no appropriation. I believe, however, that you can go to work and raise a sufficient fund among the merchants of Chicago to carry out your plan; which would be comparatively a very small sum. I shall be pleased to hear from you further on the subject, and remain, yours respectfully,

TH. B. VAN BUREN,
United States Commissioner, etc., etc.

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C. H. FARGO & CO., 204 & 206 Madison, [illegible]
PHILLIP GOLDMAN, 28 Randolph-st., [illegible]
C. M. HENDERSON & CO., [illegible] Wabash-av.
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SAMUEL S. WHITE, 14 and 16 East Madison-st.

Druggists (Wholesale).
E. BURNHAM & SON, 187 and 189 Canal-st.
FULLER & FULLER, 22, 24, and 26 Market-st.
VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, 92 Lake.

Druggists' Sundries.
BLISS & TORREY, 21 Market-st.

Dry Goods and Notions (Wholesale).
D. W. & A. KEITH & CO., 14 and 16 E. Madison-st.

Fast Freight.
G. W. DESPATCH, cor. Dearborn and Washington.

Fresco Painters and Glass Stainers.
OTTO JEVNE & CO., 79 and 81 Dearborn-st.

Furniture.
A. L. HALE & BRO., 10, 12, 14, and 16 North Canal.
POTTER, KING & CO., 204 and 206 Wabash-av.

Furniture Manufacture.
BOWLES & BATES, rear 11, 13, 15, and 17 So. Canal.

Gas Fixtures and Fittings.
H. M. WILMARTH & BRO., 226 to 228 Wabash-av.

Grocers (Wholesale).
BLISS, MOORE & CO., opposite 226 Michigan-av.
G. W. CHURCH & CO., 16 and 18 Peck-court.
GRANNIS & FARWELL, 125 Michigan-av.

Guns and Sporting Goods.
F. J. ABBEY & CO., 51 West Washington-st.
EDWIN THOMAS, Jr., 62 West Madison-st.

Hardware, Tin Plate, &c. (Wholesale).
SHEBERGER & BREAKEY, 38 and 40 Lake-st.

Hardware (Wholesale).
E. HAMILTON HUNT, (Builders'), 42 Lake-st.
MARKLEY, ALLING & CO., 49 Lake-st.
MILLER BROS. & KEEP, 19 Lake-st.
BRINTNALL, TERRY & BELDEN, 57 West Lake-st.

Insurance (Fire).
NORTH MISSOURI (Tiffany & Co.) 63 S. Canal-st.

Insurance (Life).
CONNECTICUT MUTUAL, 73 Market-st.
MUT. BENEFIT, of New Jersey, 63 South Canal-st.

Iron, Steels, Nails, &c.
M. GREENEBAUM & CO., 181 West [illegible]
HALL, KIMBARK & CO., Michigan-av., [illegible]

Jewellers (Wholesale and Retail).
WM. B. CLAPP & BRO., 69 West Washington.
GOODRICH & KIRBY, 266 West Madison-st.
C. F. HAPPEL & CO., 370 W. Madison-st.
G. A. MORSE, 252 West Madison-st.
WM. M. MAYO, [illegible] and 154 W. Madison.
N. MATSON & CO., 261 Wabash-av.
A. H. MILLER, 679 Wabash-av. and 41 W. [illegible]
J. B. MAYO & CO., 606 State and 71 West Madison.
RODDIN & HAMILTON, 246 State, & 229 W. [illegible]
STARK & ALLEN, 127 and 129 State-st.

Lamps and Glassware (Wholesale).
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Leather, Tanners' Oils and Tools.
C. G. WALLIN & SONS, 65 South Canal-st.

Millinery and Straw Goods (Wholesale).
D. B. FISK & CO., 27 and 29 South Clinton-st.
GAGE BROS. & CO., 227 and 229 Wabash-av.
KEITH BROS., 260 and 262 Madison-st.
WALSH & HUTCHINSON, 251 and 253 Wabash-av.

Newspapers.
WESTERN RURAL, (H. N. F. Lewis), 407 W. Madison.

Oils, Naptha, Gasoline (Wholesale).
KENLY & JENKINS, 275 South Water-st.

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BRADNER, SMITH & CO., 144 Wabash & 71 W. [illegible]
CLEVELAND PAPER CO., 73 West Washington-st.
W. C. CLARKE, 67 West Washington-st.
ROCK RIVER PAPER CO., 43 West Lake-st.
H. M. KNICKERBOCKER, 80 and 82 W. Randolph.
McCANN, FITCH & CONVERSE, 12 & 14 LaSalle.
NORTHWEST PAPER CO., 37 and 39 West Lake-st.
OGLESBY, BARNITZ & CO., 38 & 40 W. Washington.

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W. W. KIMBALL, corner Wabash and Thirteenth.

Pig Iron, Rails and Coal.
A. E. MEEKER & CO., 276 Wabash-av.
RHODES & BRADLEY, 283 East Randolph.

Pumps, Sinks, Gas Pipe, &c.
H. W. AUSTIN & CO., 82 North Clinton-st.
W. & R. DOUGLAS, 197 Lake-st.

Railway Car Springs and Supplies.
CRERAR, ADAMS & CO., Michigan-av., [illegible]

Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil Manufacturers.
E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO., 70 North Clinton-st.

Real Estate and Loans.
SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, LaSalle-st.
OTTO VON FRITSCH, Notary Public, Real Estate and Loans, 160 LaSalle-st.

Saddlery Hardware.
BRIGHAM & JONES, 14 West Randolph-st.

Safes (Fire and Burglar Proof).
DIEBOLD & KIENZLE, 446 State-st.
S. H. HARRIS, manufacturing, 63 South Canal-st.
HERRING & CO., 40 State-st. and 14th & Indiana.

Salt.
HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, 61 Lake-st.

Saws (With Inserted or Solid Teeth).
E. W. SPALDING & BROS., 22 and 24 E. [illegible]

Sewing Machines.
GROVER & BAKER, 150 State-st.
WHEELER & WILSON, 239 W. Mad. & 362 Wabash.
MANHATTAN S. M. CO., 226 Wabash-av.

Sewing Silks and Machine Twist.
BELDING BROS. & CO., 168 East Madison-st.

Ship Chandlers & Sailmakers.
GEO. F. FOSTER, 12 Market-st.
GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., 226 to 232 S. Water-st.
FINNEY BROTHERS, 214 and 216 South Water-st.
PURINGTON & SCRANTON, 224 S. Water-st. and [illegible]

Shot (Drop and Buck) Manufacturers.
CHICAGO SHOT TOWER CO., 70 North Clinton-st.

Show Cases.
D. BARCLAY, 161 State-st. (old stand).
F. W. SHORT, CASE MAKER, [illegible]
M. TERHUNE, 48 State-st.

Stoves (Wholesale).
AMERICAN BASE BURNER, 16 East Lake-st.
FULLER, WARREN & CO., [illegible]

Tags, and Jewelers' Findings.
DENNISON & CO., 54 South Canal-st.

Tea.
J. W. BAILEY, 19 LaSalle-st.

Trunk Manufacturers.
CHAS. T. WILT, 144 State-st. and 333 Wabash-av.

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SHELDON & DAVIES, 188 West Madison-st.
C. H. JORDAN, 111 Clark, near Court House.
JAMES WRIGHT, 13 N. Clark, [illegible]

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CLINTON WIRE CLOTH CO., 174 E. Randolph.

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DEAN BROS. & HOFFMANN, [illegible] W. Washington-st.

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COBB, ANDREWS & CO., 400 Wabash-av.
HADLEY BROTHERS, 136 State-st.

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DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS, 29 and 31 Lake-st.
C. N. FARGO & CO., [illegible] Madison, cor. Market.
FIELD, GOLDSMITH & CO., [illegible]
C. M. HENDERSON & CO., [illegible] West Washington.
McCAULEY, YOE & CO., 111 and 113 Wabash-av.
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C. O. THOMPSON & CO., [illegible]
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E. B. TAYLOR, 50 Market, Room 25, Central Block.

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COAN & TEN BROEKE, cor. Annand W. Randolph.

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AMERICAN CLOCK CO., 187 Wabash-av.

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DOW, QUIRK & CO., Room 27 Central Union Block.

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GEO. F. FOSTER, 13 Market-st.

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JOHNSON & ABBEY, 144 and 146 Michigan-av.
S. B. PARKHURST, 33 and 35 Wabash-av.

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HENRY SEARS & CO., 31 and 33 South Canal-st.

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E. HONSINGER, office and residence 368 Park-av.
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E. BURNHAM & SON, 16 and 18 Canal-st.
FULLER & FULLER, 22 and 24 Market-st.
VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, 92 Lake.

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Furniture Manufacture.
BOWLES & BATES, rear 11, 13, 15, and 17 So. Canal-st.

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HALL, KIMBARK & CO., [illegible]

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C. F. HAPPEL & CO., 278 W. Madison-st.
G. A. MORSE, 223 West Madison-st.
WM. M. MAYO, 15328 s. and 155 W. Madison-st.
E. MATSON & CO., 431 Wabash-av.
A. H. MILLER, 479 Wabash av. and 61 W. Madison.
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D. B. FISK & CO., 27 and 29 South Clinton-st.
GAGE BROS. & CO., [illegible]
KEITH BROS., 256 and 258 Madison-st.
WALSH & HUTCHINSON, 251 and 253 Wabash-av.

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A. E. MEKKER & CO., 272 Wabash-av.
RHODES & BRADLEY, 238 East Randolph-st.

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HERRING & CO., 40 State-st., and 14th & Indiana-av.

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HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, 41 Lake-st.

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GROVER & BAKER, 155 State-st.
WHEELER & WILSON, 187 W. Mad. & 200 Wabash.
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M. TERHUNE, 96 State-st.

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DENNISON & CO., 24 South Canal-st.

Teas.
J. W. BAILEY, 10 LaSalle-st.

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JAMES WRIGHT, 12 N. Clinton, near Randolph-st.

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SANITARY MATTERS.

Regular Weekly Meeting of the Board of Health.

The Mortality Report Shows a Decided Decrease in the Death Rate.

The regular meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon. President Hard occupied the chair. Present, Drs. Rauch, Johnson, and Schloetzer, and Mr. Reynolds.

The Sanitary Committee, to whom was referred the petition from the pastor of St. Matthew's Church, requesting the extension of the water pipe to that locality, reported recommending the extension of the pipe.

MORTALITY REPORT.

The Sanitary Superintendent, Dr. Rauch, submitted his weekly mortality report, the substance of which is published below. The mortality for the week ending September was 286, being 13 less than that of the preceding week.

The ages were as follows: Under one year, 91; between one year and two, 58; two years to three, 16; three years to four, 6; four years to five, 3; five years to ten, 11; ten years to twenty, 23; twenty years to thirty, 26; thirty years to forty, 26; forty years to fifty, 14; fifty years to sixty, 7; sixty years to seventy, 11; seventy years to eighty, 5; eighty years to ninety, 1. Males, 144; females, 142.

NATIVITIES.

Bohemia, 3; Canada, 1; Chicago, 20; American, 153; Denmark, 3; England, 3; Germany, 44; Holland, 1; Ireland, 24; Italy, 1; Norway, 6; Poland, 1; Russia, 1; Scotland, 3; Sweden, 4; Switzerland, 1; unknown, 3.

MORTALITY BY WARDS.

In the First Ward there were no deaths reported. In the Second Ward there were 3 deaths; Third, 10; Fourth, 2; Fifth, 13; Sixth, 34; Seventh, 31; Eighth, 24; Ninth, 19; Tenth, 9; Eleventh, 8; Twelfth, 8; Thirteenth, 3; Fourteenth, 9; Fifteenth, 27; Sixteenth, 21; Seventeenth, 17; Eighteenth, 19; Nineteenth, 9; Twentieth, 3. Accidents, 5; County Hospital, 13; Mercy Hospital, 10; Protestant Orphan Asylum, 3; Scammon Hospital, 1; Woman's Hospital, 1.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Accidents, 5; apoplexy, 1; brain disease, 3; cholera infantum, 65; consumption, 16; convulsions, 21; diarrhœa, 12; dysentery, 12; general debility, 9; fevers, 43; heart disease, 5; kidney disease, 2; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 10; old age, 4; pneumonia, 3; small pox, 4; whooping cough, 4.

REMARKS.

A marked feature in the week's mortality is the decrease of cholera infantum, and other infantile complaints. On the other hand, the deaths among adults over 20 years of age has visibly increased, a large proportion of the unfortunate being of foreign extraction. An unusual prevalence of miasmatic diseases and deaths by typhoid fever may be noticed, though the deaths by supposed typhoid are, in some instances, remittent fever, assuming a low type. The mean daily temperature has been 3½ degrees higher than that of last week. This atmospheric change has been accompanied by an increase of mortality, heightened by the continuance of the southwesterly winds. The North Side has suffered especially from this cause. A decided increase in hospital mortality has been apparent. The death rate during the past week has been highest in the Sixth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth, and lowest in the Fourth Ward.

INFECTED CATTLE.

A quantity of cattle infected with the Texan fever have been received at the Union Stock Yards, but were killed by order of the Board, and the carcasses promptly removed. Immediately after the discovery of the disease, the contaminated cattle were removed from the balance of the stock and placed in separated pens. The pens in which the diseased cattle had been secured were thoroughly disinfected. This is the first shipment of diseased cattle received at the Stock Yards, and the Board propose to pursue a similar course in the future.

Both branches of the Chicago River are in better condition than they have been for a long time past.

The Board then adjourned.

THE COURTS OF LAW AND EQUITY.

Notes from the Courts.

The petition in bankruptcy of the Union Stock Yards versus the firm of Chandler, Pomeroy & Co., was filed yesterday. Action is taken on an unpaid note of the defendants, held by the petitioners, amounting to $74,000. The defendants are the victims of the celebrated oats corner.

It is said, on very good authority, that there is no chance whatever of Rafferty being granted a new trial. A vigorous public demonstration tomorrow night may make assurance doubly sure.

A full report of the Rafferty trial, yesterday, is given in another column.

A test case, involving the liability of the policy-holders of the Germania Mutual Fire Insurance Company of North Chicago, who have not paid their insurance premiums for unexpired terms, and who resist payment on the ground that the Company no longer offers an equivalent of security, was decided, yesterday, in the Superior Court. As there are over 300 of these cases, considerable interest was manifested in the result. A report is given elsewhere.

Scarcely any business was transacted in the County Court, yesterday, in consequence of the tedious arguments of counsel engaged in the delinquent tax cases, whose eloquence flowed all day, almost without check, except the check caused to all other business.

Judge Booth sits, to-day, at 10 o'clock.

The following certificates of good moral character were granted, yesterday:

In Judge Farwell's Court, John G. Reid, on the motion of W. Tourtellotte.

In Judge Jameson's Court—William H. Smith, on the motion of E. A. Sherburne; Andrew Grah, on the motion of Francis Adams; Pliny B. Smith, on the motion of Lester S. Sweezey.

The United States District Court.

ADMIRALTY—NEW SUITS.

Lincoln et al. v. Steam Tug Home. Libel, $1,000. Damages sustained by plaintiff's floating elevator on the 13th of August last. Wm. H. Condon, attorney.

BANKRUPTCY.

3,410. William H. Hacke. Voluntary. Petition of bankrupt filed, and referred to H. N. Hibbard, Register. Hutchinson & Luff, attorneys.

3,[illegible]. Frank S. Chandler, Edward Pomeroy, and Peyton R. Chandler. Petition filed of Union Stock Yard Company, creditors, on a note of $75,000, dated Jan. 1, 1872, for 30 days. Wirt Dexter, attorney.

The United States Circuit Court.

NEW SUITS.

Gradley v. Gould. Assumpsit, $2,000. Judgment by confession. Hutchinson & Luff, attorneys.

The Superior Court.

LAW—JUDGE PORTER.

1,697. Taylor v. Foley. By agreement continued.

1,488. Russell v. Cooke. Motion for a new trial denied. Judgment. Appeal. Bond for $2,500 and cross bill in 10 days.

1,697. Johnston v. Newman. Motion of defendant to strike cause from the calendar denied. Rule to file amended petition to-morrow morning.

G. N. 39,[illegible]. John B Smith et al. v. Thomas F. Collins. Leave to file petition, and ordered summons and publication.

[illegible]. Tingley v. Keller. Judgment for $1,063.78.

1,970. Bowen v. Bond. Decree reinstating judgment of March 23, 1870, for $134.67. Damages 2 cents, and $10.70 costs, on record.

1,[illegible]. Taylor v. The Roman Catholic Bishop of Chicago. Dismissed by plaintiff's attorney.

1,[illegible]. German Fire Insurance Company of North Chicago v. Lauer. Verdict for plaintiff. Damages, $300. Motion for new trial by defendant.

1,[illegible]. Holden v. Linn. Judgment for $5.812.

1,[illegible]. Jordan v. Bearson. Jury sworn as follows: D. W. Lynch, L. Braun, P. R. Hilton, F. Godinez, John Morton, F. Forstein, G. W. Barnard, W. F. Simms, H. Halvorsen, Peter Sterns, M. Quinn, S. C. Hanley.

1,[illegible]. Arms v. Webster. By stipulation, plea and affidavits of Walsh withdrawn, and default v. Walsh for want of plea. Judgment v. both defendants for $1,469.

1,726. Daly v. Campbell. Demurrer to first, second, and third pleas sustained.

1,[illegible]. Fisher v. Granniss. Motion of defendant to discharge bail sustained, and capias to stand as summons.

LAW—JUDGE JAMESON.

1,[illegible]. Loeb et al. v. Mirk. Continued.

[illegible]. Ross et al. v. Loeb et al. Continued.

1,[illegible]. Sheehan v. Michigan Central Railroad Company. Verdict for plaintiff. Damages, $774. Motion for a new trial by defendant.

[illegible]. Lamey v. Long. Jury sworn: M. Saydacker, H. C. Handy, W. H. Gross, F. M. Ives, A. Ortepp, W. Koch, J. McDonald, H. Klares, E. Dunn, L. Heinrich, F. J. Randart, Thomas Lantry. Jury to separate, by agreement.

2,[illegible]. Kelly v. Morehouse. By stipulation continued.

2,[illegible]. Garratt v. Stock. By stipulation continued.

CHANCERY—JUDGE GARY.

[illegible]. McCormick v. McCormick. Master's report filed and confirmed, and decree of divorce granted.

[illegible]. Kidder v. Kidder. On motion of complainant, reference to Scott.

[illegible]. Hancock v. Hancock. Master's report filed and confirmed, and decree of divorce granted.

[illegible]. Forman v. Tobey et al. Proof of publication, default, v. Tobey only.

[illegible]. Williams v. Williams. On motion of defendant, suit dismissed at complainant's costs for want of prosecution.

[illegible]. Tyrrel v. Tyrrel. By stipulation jury waived and case submitted to Court.

[illegible]. Greenebaum v. Greenebaum. Personal service, default, and reference to Scott.

[illegible]. Waldorf v. Waldorf. Same.

NEW SUITS.

39,[illegible]. Martin M. Powers v. Annie A. Powers. Divorce. The parties were married in 1867. Petitioner alleges his wife's adultery with Charles R. Lockrow, at petitioner's residence, No. 9 Archer avenue, on the 4th inst., whereupon he left her to seek relief. He also prays the custody of William Patrick, aged 3½ years, the only issue of said marriage.

39,[illegible]. Dickinson v. Merchants' Despatch Transportation Company. Assumpsit, $500. Eldridge & Tourtelotte, attorneys.

39,[illegible]. Cook v. Dowse. Assumpsit, $500. Carter, Becker & Dale, attorneys. Judgment by confession.

39,[illegible]. John B. Smith v. Thomas F. Collins. Petition to restore records. Rountree & Macrae, attorneys.

39,[illegible]. Franklin et al. v. Murphy. Assumpsit, $[illegible]. Judgment by confession. W. D. Brown, attorney.

39,[illegible]. Lynch et al. v. McDonald et al. Petition for mechanic's lien on a building erected by petitioners for defendant on defendant's Lot 3, in Hall's Subdivision of Lots 74 and 76, Butterfield's Addition to Chicago, to secure an account due of $417.39. A. Tripp, attorney.

[illegible]. McDonald v. Lowery. Assumpsit, $900. Judgment by confession. Sleeper & Whiton, attorneys.

39,[illegible]. Davis v. Davis. Divorce. The parties were married at Philadelphia in 1858, and have two children, [illegible], aged 13, and Nettie, aged 12. Petitioner alleges that she is 50 years of age, and supports herself at laundress work. On account of her age, she prays for alimony for the support of herself and her children, and the custody of the children. Defendant is stated to have land in Chicago and Jefferson, valued at about $5,000, and other property besides.

39,[illegible]. Van Neste v. ——. Appeal from Justice Hammell.

39,[illegible]. Withdrawn for service.

39,[illegible]. Burton et al. v. Wickelman et al. Judgment [illegible]

Tenth ward. Suit by Smith, on a promissory note of $[illegible]. W. Burnham, attorney.

[illegible] Howey v. Maher. Assumpsit, $[illegible]. Magruder & Kerr, attorneys.

The Circuit Court.

CHANCERY—JUDGE FARWELL.

G. 2,[illegible]. Bridget Drury (guardian) v. Michael Drury. Master's report filed, and decree of sale.

[illegible]. Marshall v. Slapicka. Decree. Master's report filed.

[illegible]. Same v. Same. Same.

[illegible]. Walsh et al. v. Buckley et al. Master's report filed and confirmed, and order distributing money.

[illegible]. In the matter of the application of Henry W. Wilkes, guardian, etc. Master's report filed, and decree.

[illegible]. Butler v. Butler. Decree.

[illegible]. Mincey v. Beebe. Stipulation filed. Bill dismissed as to defendant Joseph H. Reed.

NEW SUITS.

3,849. Schneider v. Meyer. Case, $1,000 and declaration. Plaintiff seeks damages for injury sustained by the defendant calling him publicly a perjurer. Matt. Marx, attorney.

3,850. Town of Lake View v. John Petvin. Appeal from Justice Schleswold. Matt. Marx, attorney.

3,851. Shields v. Kelly et al. Appeal from Justice Sturtevant. Newton Burke, attorney.

3,852. Doran v. Same.

3,853. Rickman v. Budly. Replevin. Declaration. Geo. G. Bellows, attorney.

3,854. Michael Cahill v. Margaret Cahill. Divorce on the ground of cruelty. Petitioner alleges various times when the respondent beat him. He asks for the custody of Mary and Catharine, the issue of said marriage, aged 2 and 1 year respectively.

3,855. Kellogg v. Martin. Assumpsit, $100. A. Garrison, attorney.

3,856. Moberly v. Lerdon. Case, $5,000. E. B. Barman, attorney. Action for injuries by being knocked down by defendant's horse and buggy on 26th of June last.

3,857. Ham v. Lawton. Transcript from Justice Scully.

3,858. Levy v. Ohnstein. Transcript from Justice Welsh.

3,859. Gillespie et al. v. Welch et al. Appeal from Justice Sturtevant.

3,860. People v. McMahon. Appeal from Justice Hinsdale.

3,861. Rowengn v. Hoffman. Case, $5,000. Merriam, Alexander & Perkins, attorneys.

The County Court.

ESTATE—JUDGE WALLACE.

Valentine Basca. Will proven. Letters testamentary granted to Michael Brand and John Bohlin. Bond of $360,000 approved.

[The day was taken up in this Court in the discussion of delinquent tax cases.]

The Criminal Court.

JUDGE TREE.

129. Rafferty. The jury found a verdict of guilty, and fixed prisoner's sentence, to be hanged. See report elsewhere.

135. Edward Murphy. Plea of not guilty. $1,000 bail.

60. Curtis (J. H.). Cheating. Continued, on affidavit of defendant, till next term, on his own recognizance for $1,000.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Call for a Meeting of the Democratic Central Committee—Announcement of Meetings.

This body met on Monday last and took action upon the following resolutions, adopted by the Cook County Democratic Convention, held at Chicago on the 25th October, 1870:

Resolved, That hereafter the Congressional, Senatorial, Assembly and Town Conventions of Cook County be held separately, by delegates elected to each respectively, and that the Central Committee of Cook County do, as soon as convenient, appoint a committee of three for each district, who shall be the committee of such district until after the next convention held therein.

It was decided at present to appoint the Congressional Committees only, whose duty it shall be to call a Congressional Convention in their respective districts, to nominate a candidate for Congress. The County of Dupage being attached to the First Congressional District, and the County of Lake to the Third, the Secretary was instructed to notify the proper organization in each of these counties of the above action, and to invite them to appoint each two delegates to act with the three appointed by this Committee. It was finally

Resolved, That all these committees be called together for action, to meet at the Liberal Headquarters, corner of Washington and Canal streets, Chicago, on Saturday next, the 14th September at 3 o'clock p. m.

The following gentlemen were appointed:

First District—St. Clair Sutherland, Moore Conger and D. C. Skelly.

Second District—S. S. Hayes, Redmond Sheridan, and John C. Richberg.

Third District—John B. Walsh, William Sirdunk, and R. A. Gilmore.

The Liberal Republicans will be fully notified when said Conventions will be assembled, so that they may act with Democrats in like Conventions.

ST. CLAIR SUTHERLAND, Chairman.
JOHN GARRICK, Sec.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

A meeting of the Greeley electors of the Sixteenth Ward was held last evening, at 388 Sedgwick street, Robert Lany presiding. Brief and eloquent speeches were made by John Sullivan, E. T. Martin, and Fred. W. Lewis, and the meeting adjourned with cheers for Greeley and Brown.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

There will be a business meeting of the officers and Executive Committee of the Thirteenth Ward Greeley and Brown Club, at No. 813 West Madison street this evening at 8 o'clock. All officers and committeemen are requested to be present, as business of vital importance will come before the meeting.

SEVENTH WARD.

The Liberals of the Seventh Ward will meet this evening, at No. 165 Canalport avenue, to elect a Ward Executive Committee.

Ladies,

You are requested to send an order to No. 51 West Washington street, and have the new process of cleaning and renovating carpets, without taking them from the floor or removing the furniture from the room, tested in your own houses. The New York Patent Carpet Renovating Company will send experienced men for this purpose, and if the work done is not entirely satisfactory no charge will be made, and they will guarantee that no injury will be done to the finest fabric. Or, if you prefer, please call at the rooms of the Company and see the working of this entirely new process, which thoroughly cleanses and restores the colors equal to new.

To the Ladies.

Our cloak and dressmaking department is now open for the fall season, and Mrs. M. H. Kendall wishes to inform her friends and the public generally that she is prepared with the latest Paris and New York patterns, and can execute all orders with dispatch. We are daily receiving new goods, and we have the greatest bargains in black silks ever offered in this market. Hotchkin, Palmer & Co., No. 953 State street, near Twelfth.

Burnett's Kalliston

removes tan, sunburn, and freckles.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Mlle. Nilsson says: "I am delighted with BURNETT'S COCOAINE"—a luxuriant, perfect hair dressing.

Royal Havana Lottery.
Great Reduction in Prices.
Tickets sold at J. B. MARTINS & CO., Bankers, No. 10 Wall-st., Box 4685 Post Office, New York.

Passing away! passing away!
Each Tooth-Wash of a former day.
Sozodont gives the *coup de grace*,
Good-bye to the humbugs! let them pass.

Masks and Faces.—Ladies who mask their faces and necks with enamels endanger their health to no purpose. The plaster work deceives nobody. There is but one article known which will restore a blemished complexion or create external brilliancy and bloom where they have never heretofore existed, and that article is Hagan's Magnolia Balm. It performs this toilet miracle by infusing vitality into the skin. The floral and herbal juices of which it is composed gently stimulate the circulation in the minute blood vessels, and brace the network of nerves through which they pass. Thus quickened and strengthened the external covering soon acquires a fresh and healthful hue, and every trace of sallowness disappears. The palest cheeks derive from the beautifying baptism of this delightful cosmetic a warmer hue, and the arms, hands, and neck, a blonde lustre which the charlatans who profess to make ladies "beautiful forever," with their poisonous cement, can never hope to imitate.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE: 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw mills, Foreman's grinding mills, corn-shellers, belting, &c. COLLINS EATON, 79 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE engines, circular saw-mills, boilers, shingle machines and saws. Western Branch office, 13 South Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agent.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND MACHINERY—Send for "special list" of engines, boilers, governors, tile machines, corn shellers, etc. Great bargains offered by SINKER, DAVIS & CO., Indianapolis, Ind.

FOR SALE—TWO 11x20 ENGINE, RIGHT AND left hand; 1 boiler 48 inches diameter, 48 3-inch tubes, 12 feet long, dome, 24x24; 2 boilers, 44-inches diameter, 18 feet long, 2 16-inch flues; all new work. Address J. C. BOWSER & CO., Fort Wayne, Ind.

FOR SALE—ONE 16 FOOT 30-INCH, ONE 16 foot 28-inch, one 12-foot 24-inch, five 12-foot 20-inch, three 6-foot 16-inch, two 5 foot 14-inch engine lathes, by W. A. JAMES & CO., 275 South Canal-st. Second-hand engine lathes, iron planers, and wood working machinery at great bargains, by W. A. JAMES & CO.

H. B. SMITH'S PATENT WOOD-WORKING machinery. A full line in stock for sale by W. A. JAMES & CO., 275 South Canal-st.

STEAM ENGINES, ALL SIZES, WITH BOILERS, at W. A. JAMES & CO.'S Machinery Depot, 275 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—[illegible] WEST Lake-st., with lease, the 1 story frame building with a neat store front, and 3 years' lease of lot at a low rental; this property will be sold for $700, if taken at once. Apply to owner on premises.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—AN EXTRA LARGE fire-proof safe, with burglar-proof apartment, made expressly and well suited for a country bank; 2 combination locks; cost when new, $1,200; size 62x49x32 inches. Any one desiring such a safe may address W., Room No. 25, 30 Broad-st., New York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS TICKET TO OMAHA and return, at the Hatch House, Wells-st. Depot. Inquire at hotel office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS TWELVE-FOOT counter, at 39 South Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—SHOW-CASE AND IRON-STAND counter. Apply at 133 Fourth-av.

FOR SALE—GROCERY FIXTURES, NEARLY new; 8 cylinder-cover boxes; 2 counters, shelving, etc. Inquire of HENRY CURTIS, 748 State-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, marriages, journeys, law-suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property; can positively tell the truth about anything they wish to know; cure all diseases or no pay. 201 West Madison-st.

MADAM IDELL, THE CELEBRATED FEmale physician and astrologist, is now permanently located in Chicago. She has no equal in her profession in telling the past, present, and future. Her advice in regard to business is unvaluable. Call and be convinced of her great power. Satisfaction guaranteed or no pay. By mail inclose $2 and stamp, with exact age and name. Address or call on MADAM IDELL, No. 180 West Washington-st.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED. FEE AFter decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the Courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED WITHOUT unnecessary process. Fee after decree. Scandal avoided. Address P. O., Drawer 565, Chicago, Ill.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY E. G. COLE & CO., 122 LaSalle-st., Room 2 Otis Block:
16 lots on Taylor-st., 25x125 ft., between Leavitt and Oakley, $1,800 each; easy payment.
[illegible]
[illegible], Adams-st., [illegible] of Ashland-av.
[illegible] front lots, [illegible] South Park.
[illegible] acres, North Halsted-st. and Lake Shore drive.
The corner of [illegible] and Taylor-st., making [illegible] lots; want to sell them all together.

FOR SALE—HOBBY, NEW COTTAGE AND lot, $1,500.
Northwestern-av., cottage and lot, $1,500.
North Reuben, cottage and lot, $1,200.
Oakley, near Lake, cottage and lot, $2,000.
Oakley, good snug place, $2,400.
Warren av., house and lot, $4,000.
Fulton, choice cottage, $4,500.
Fulton, fine house, $6,500.
Walnut, cottage being built, $3,500.
The above are all good bargains and worth the price. Also cheapest lots offered in Evanston, short walk from main Evanston Depot, only $250, and less than North Evanston prices. CULVER & HOVEY, 109 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY ROGERS & TOBIN, 290 WEST Madison-st.—Four acres west of Douglas Park and Riverside Drive at a bargain; call and see for yourself.
Lots on Fleurney-st. at $450 and $500; cheap.
Lots on Harrison-st., $750; very low.
Lots on Campbell-av., near Harrison, $850; a bargain.
Several farms to exchange for city property.
Two houses and lots on Lincoln-st., near Adams; cheap.

FOR SALE—[illegible] FEET ON JACKSON-ST., south front, east of Centre-av.
50x150 on Adams-st., south front, west of Paulina.
50x125 on Van Buren-st., east of Lincoln.
50x125 on Adams-st., west of railroad.
50x125 on Warren-av., west of railroad.
50x125, northwest corner Washington-av. and Union Park-place.
50x125 on Fulton-st., east of Ashland-av., at a great bargain if taken soon.
MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—TAYLOR-ST.—4 LOTS, 25x100, BEtween Halsted and Desplaines-sts., at a bargain. JOHN GUNZENHAUSER, 151 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—THE N ½ OF S E ¼ OF S W ¼ SEC 34, 39, 14. Twenty acres beautiful land, high and dry, on the avenue, $1,250 per acre. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 362 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—MONTHLY PAYMENTS—HOUSE and lot on Second-st., near Wood; also, house and barn, Norton-st., near Centre-av. and Harrison-st., $1,500. GEO. D. PEASE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, 4 ACRES on Hyman-av., near Madison-st., $1,250 per acre, by KEELER, PLATT & JUDSON, 43 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—VERY LOW, LOT 9, BLOCK 15, 24x125, North Halsted-st., between Lill and Wright wood avs., east front. Must be sold, by KEELER, PLATT & JUDSON, 43 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS 29 AND 30, FLOURNOY'S resubdivision, Jones & Patrick's Addition, south front. Must be sold at once. KEELER, PLATT & JUDSON, 43 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS NEW STONE FRONT house, south front, bay window and every modern improvement, near Ashland-av. Will take good lot toward part payment. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, Otis Block, LaSalle and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID TWO-STORY AND brick basement, with lot 37x150, on Indiana-av., north of Twenty-second, $14,500.
Well furnished two-story house, good cistern, east front, corner Wallace and Douglas place, $3,500.
Lot on Indiana, near Thirty-fourth, 50x125, surrounded by first class improvements.
STORRS & WARE, 273 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS ON THE WEST Side, outside the fire limits; price $400 to $1,500 each; small payment down. A. & L. S. PIERCE, 37 West Washington-st., and 274 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BY A. & L. S. PIERCE, 274 Wabash-av., and 37 West Washington-st.:
160x666 feet, on Vincennes-av., south of Forty-third-st.
5 acres fronting Humboldt Park.
5 acres on Robey-st., north of North-av.
10 acres on Fullerton-av., near the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

FOR SALE—100x160 ON RHODES-AV., CORNER Thirty-third-st.; $16,000.
25 feet on Wabash-av., east front, near Thirtieth-st., $210 per foot.
25 feet on Michigan-av., near Thirty-second-st.; $300 per foot.
50 feet on Union-av., 200 feet deep; $100 per foot.
No. 11 Union-av., house of 10 rooms, barn, etc.; lot 34x204; $4,000.
HENRY J. GOODRICH, 362 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LOT AND GOOD BRICK HOUSE OF 11 rooms, with gas, water, baths, furnace pipes, speaking tubes, etc., for $5,600, worth $7,000; only $1,000 down. SCOVEL, 76 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS! CHEAP LOTS!—On monthly payments and just outside of the fire limits, situated on North Van Buren and Jackson-sts., on west of California-av.; accessible by Madison and Van Buren street cars, and supplied by water. Price from $650 to $800 per lot, in monthly payments to suit. For further particulars inquire at the office of the Cosch Subdivision, No. 18 South Clark-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—ONE NEW OCTAGON MARBLE front residence 87 Throop-st., fronting Jefferson Park, three stories and basement, 10 rooms, and has all modern improvements; easy terms. Inquire at 77 Throop-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—FIRST-CLASS house, lot, and barn; all modern improvements, with or without furniture. House, lot and barn cost upwards of $22,000, and will give a bargain if sold this month, as owner is leaving the city. Apply on premises, 1186 Prairie-av.

FOR SALE—OCTAGON MARBLE HOUSES ON Michigan and Prairie-avs. at $18,500, $18,000, $25,000; finest part of city; easy terms. MEARS, 600 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—TWO FINE NEW BRICK HOUSES on corner Thirty-eighth-st. and Johnson place, at a sacrifice if taken soon; only $500 cash; balance to suit; no better bargain can be found in this city. Call and see us. J. C. McCORD & CO., 443 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR SUBURBAN property—50 feet on Ohio-st., west of Market; 24 feet on Ontario-st., west of Market. Apply to COFFMAN & ANDREWS, 152 LaSalle-st., Room 15 Otis Block.

FOR SALE—BRICK HOUSE AND LOT, 168 LINcoln-st., 9 rooms, new, nicely furnished, modern improvements, barn, $4,000 cash; balance taken in vacant lots near Douglas Park. Party will build house and take lots in part payment. COFFMAN & ANDREWS, 152 LaSalle-st., Room 15, real estate and house-renting and general collecting agency.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, MONROE-ST., west of California, 1½ story, 9 rooms, new. $800 cash; balance, $40 per month. COFFMAN & ANDREWS, 15 Otis Block, 152 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—4 LOTS ON ADDISON-AV. OAK trees now growing upon this property. Can be had for short time at a bargain. COFFMAN & ANDREWS, 15 Otis Block, house-renting and general collecting agency.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW HOUSES AT THE corner of Western-av. and Lexington-st. Have ten rooms. City water. $800 cash, balance in monthly payments. Inquire on the premises. S. W. RAWSON, 135 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AT ONE-HALF PRICE, 100 LOTS fronting on Western-av., Lexington-st. and Campbell-av. City water on the property. Terms to suit. Any one wishing to build, no money required down. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—HOUSE ON INDIANA-av., near Twenty-sixth-st., with lot 100x150. HENRY WALLER, Jr., 180 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON ALL THE STREETS between Twenty-third and Thirty-ninth-sts., and between State and Wallace. All out of fire limits. Perfect titles, warrantee deeds. A very small payment down, 5 years at 8 per cent. ALBERT CRANE, 373 Wabash-av. No agency business.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGES FOR SALE ON 5 years' time; monthly payments, interest 8 per cent; water on premises, and convenient to cars, on Thirty-second-st., east of Wallace-st. Apply to FRED P. FISHER, 145 LaSalle-st. basement.

FOR SALE—FRONT CENTRAL PARK BOULEvard, 660 feet (1-8 mile); a good bargain, $25,000; is worth now $50 per foot. Terms 1-4 cash, balance 1, 2 and 3 years at 8 per cent. MILLER & RIGDON, 216 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HALSTED-ST.—LOT 45X125 FEET on North Halsted-st. between Lake and Fulton-sts.; price low; easy terms. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-ST.—82X100 FEET ON Michigan-st., near Kingsbury. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WANT A REAL GOOD new brick house on South Side, ready to occupy, worth $9,000, for $8,000, one-quarter cash, or $7,500, one-half cash, call on HASS, WHITNEY & CO., 145 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—TWO 2-STORY COTTAGES, WITH 7 rooms, pantries, closets, and basement, gas and water, $3,500, and payment of $500 per annum.
Handsome place on Lake-av., north of Egan-av, lot 45x175, east front, water, gas, and shrubbery, $9,000.
$5,000 will buy a neat cottage on Ellis-av, near Oakwood-av, lot 25x175.
Choice lot, east front on Lake-av, bargain, 50x200 feet, near Oakland Station.
50 feet on Drexel Boulevard, near Thirty-ninth-st., offered below market price.
ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE GROVE-AV.—5 ACRES on the southwest corner of Cottage Grove-av. and Sixty-fourth-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAINS—FIFTY LOTS on Oakley and Leavitt sts and Western-av; must be sold within 10 days; price $450 and $500; only $100 cash required. Call and take 15 minutes' ride and see them; office open until 9 o'clock every evening. STOREY, ALLEN & CO., 126 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—FINE RESIDENCE LOT on Ellis-av, north of Thirty-eighth-st., one of the best locations in the city. Inquire of owner, in Bank, southwest corner Twelfth and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON FIFTY-FIRST AND ADjoining sts. between Fort Wayne & Rock Island R. R., from $400 to $500 each; also, lots on corner Egan and Wentworth avs, and Arnold-st. from $550 to $650 each. JOHN F. STARR, 47 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—75x[illegible], EAST FRONT INDIANA-av. between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth-sts. $60 per foot. A. LIMBERG & CO., southeast corner Washington-st. and Fifth av, Room 3.

FOR SALE—3 STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house on Sixteenth-st. east of Indiana-av. south front, in complete repair; will be sold on favorable terms and very cheap. Call at 270 and 272 Wabash-av. WEBSTER BROS.

FOR SALE—116 ACRES, 12 LOTS, 150 FEET front on Jackson and same on Adams-st., near California-av, at $11,000, $4,[illegible] cash; balance 1, 2, and 3 years, at 8 per cent. ALFRED JAMES, Room 3, southwest corner Madison and Clark-sts.

FOR SALE—NORTHEAST CORNER MICHIgan-av. and Thirty-second-st., lot 50x161, one of the most desirable corners on the avenue. J. H. KEELER, 255 Halsted-st., corner Harrison.

FOR SALE—SOUTHWEST CORNER DOUGLAS-place and Stanton-av.; lot, 54x120. J. H. KEELER, 255 Halsted-st., corner Harrison.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, northeast corner of Washington and Ann sts., lot 60 ft front, is offered at a great bargain. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—2 LOTS ON TWENTY-SEVENTH-st., near Buddan; cheap and on easy terms.
1 lot on Twenty-seventh-st., east of Harrison.
2 lots on Arnold-st., south of Thirty-first-st.
1 lot on Wentworth-av, south of Thirty-first-st.
All the above are outside the fire limits. Title perfect. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 320 ACRES, AND ONE of 160 acres, within 60 miles of Chicago, cheap, for cash, or on good terms if taken soon. Address T 33, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ON LIBERAL TERMS—OR EXchange—Forrest City House, Rockford, Ill.; photograph at the office. PAUL SOBOLESKI, 66 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 640 ACRES IN IROQUOIS County, 4 miles from Gilman, very cheap. W. W. WATSON, Jr., Room 16, 164 LaSalle-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICE OF Nichols & Pearson, 164 South Halsted-st. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly payments, and work given when desired.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES—the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. Work given if desired. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, main office, 201 West Madison-st.; branch, 585 Wabash-av.

WEED SEWING MACHINES SOLD ON monthly payments, and work given if desired. 187 East Eighteenth-st.

WEED SEWING MACHINE OFFICE 117 SOUTH Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly payments, and work given. Attachments for all machines.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—I HAVE FOR SALE IN EVANSton, North and West Evanston, Lake Grove and Glencoe, houses of 6 to 16 rooms; also a large number of lots in all the places named, which I will sell for monthly payments or upon any terms to suit, and propose to give better bargains and better terms than any one who does not deal exclusively in his own property. A few choice places for exchange at their value for cash. Call at Room 8, Exchange Building, corner of Washington and Clark, in the forenoon, or at Evanston, near the depot, in the afternoon. C. E. BROWNE.

FOR SALE—30 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS fronting improved streets, and near the depot at South Englewood. Steam dummy trains run on Rock Island railroad to suit merchants and mechanics. The above are all that remain out of 230 lots. Several good houses to be erected at once on adjoining lots this fall. This perfect and every desirable. THOS. A. & H. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES AT SOUTH ENGLEwood, on the highest part of the ridge and only two blocks from the new depot. It has 1,320 feet front on the projected eighty-seventh-st. Boulevard, and is the handsomest tract for subdivision that can be bought South at Englewood. THOS. A. & H. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT AT ENGLEwood, $1,800, easy terms. This property is located one block north of Normal School grounds, being a very desirable home for any one wishing children to school. The house contains 7 rooms, good closets, has a fine cellar, and both well and cistern water, is substantially built. Come and examine before buying elsewhere, and you will be well repaid. LEWIS, BROOKS & CO., 69 Harrison-st., or Englewood.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE—24 LOTS NEAR DEpot at Washington Heights. Will sell or trade for part merchandise; this is a chance seldom met with. J. H. UNDERWOOD, 81 Exchange Building.

FOR SALE—LAKE FOREST—SOME OF THE choicest improved and unimproved residence property in this, the most beautiful of Chicago's suburbs. E. L. CANFIELD, 160 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD LOTS NEAR DEpot.
Humboldt Park lots, east of the park.
Lawndale, 5 acres near station.
Near Twelfth-st., and city limits, 10 acres.
E. L. CANFIELD, 160 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—RARE CHANCE FOR SPECULAtion. Twenty acres close to West limits, cheap, and no payment for five years, except interest annually in advance. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, Otis Block, LaSalle and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK, 100 FEET ON MADison-av, near Chestnut, east front, $80; bargain. 100 feet on Forty-eighth-st., near Woodlawn, $65. 100 feet in Woodlawn, near Forty-seventh, $75. STORRS & WARE, 273 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ONE COTTAGE AND FOUR LOTS finely located in Evanston, south depot. For terms, apply at Room 4, 187 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN, IF TAKEN TO-DAY—Block, acre, half-acre, or 40, at South Englewood; plats and abstracts ready; $300 less than the property is worth; it will go like hot cakes; come early. RICE & SUMWALT, 409 Wabash-av., or between 7 and 8 p. m. at 161 Twenty-second-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO LEASE—FOR 10 YEARS, ON North Water-st. or vicinity, about 140x150 feet, together with building suitable for manufacturing. Apply to W. P. CURTIS, Room 50 Central Union Block.

WANTED—FOR A HOMESTEAD ASSOCIAtion, a bargain in acre property; communications from owners desired. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, Real Estate Agents, Otis Block, LaSalle and Madison-sts.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT SOUTH OR West side; $4,000 ready as first payment on best bargain offered; price not over $8,000.
Also, house and lot about $5,000 or $6,000, east of Paulina-st. and south of Lake-st.; owners only reply. Will close sales at once if property suits. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, Real Estate Agents, Otis Block, LaSalle and Madison-sts.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE—I WANT FROM ten to eighty acres of land for subdivision (if a bargain) southwest of Stock Yards, in vicinity of Boulevard and Indiana Central Railroad. Advise me within twenty-four hours, giving full description of property, with lowest price and terms. F. M. STAPLES, 19 Indiana-av.

WANTED—BY M. V. HOTCHKISS & CO., NOS. 87 and 89 Clark-st., opposite the Court House, a house and lot between Lake and Van Buren-sts., worth from $3,000 to $5,000. Will give some Central Park lots at their cash value, and the balance in cash. Only those who will sell at lowest cash price need answer this.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A COTTAGE AND lot on West Side, north of Harrison, east of Fulton and west of Halsted. Address, stating terms and particulars, F 23, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan office, 564 State-st.

EVERY KIND OF TRANSLATION, IN French, German, and English languages, made at 114 West Twenty-second-st., near Halsted-st.

LADIES AND CHILDREN ARE WARRANTED a perfect fit of their dresses and suits without trying on, by the New York system of dressmaking; also a saving of 25 per cent. over prices charged by leading houses. Call at parlors 496 Wabash-av., corner Twenty-first-st.

OLD BOOKS AND LIBRARIES—THE HIGHest cash price paid at CHAPIN'S Cheap Book Store, 90 East Harrison-st.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR cast-off clothing, by JONAS A. DRIELSMA, 377 South Clark-st. between Harrison and Polk-sts. Notices by mail promptly attended to.

WANTED—A CONSTANT TRAVELLER, well-posted, desires something that sells read, not weighty, or bulky, on commission, or to solicit orders. Address, for two days, E 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PARTY TO ERECT A BUILDing, suitable for the livery business, in the burnt district, and rent to a good, responsible tenant. Inquire of or address DREW & NEWBURY, Rooms 8 and 9, Bryan Block.

WANTED—A REGULAR PHYSICIAN WISHing to retire from practice, wants a good man to take his place. A rare chance for the right man. For particulars address Z. W. WALDRON, M. D., Elyria, Ohio.

WANTED—AT SHELDON'S STEAM LAUNdry, 165 Fourth-av., new shirts to do up in the best manner.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—FROM MY STABLE, 40 AND 42 HARmon court an old gray, fleabitten horse, with buggy and harness, piano-box, brown; a liberal reward will be paid for their return to me. M. C. BRADLEY.

LOST—A GENTS' SMALL WHITE "CLUSTER" breast-pin. $10 reward will be paid on its return to 120 West Lake-st.

LOST—ON SUNDAY, THE 8TH, A CHAIN bracelet, either on Madison-st or in Union Park. A liberal reward will be given if returned to 255 South Halsted-st, or 360 Madison.

FOUND—A SUM OF MONEY, ON OUR STORE floor, which the owner can have by paying for this advertisement and proving property. FRENCH & CO., 304 West Madison-st.

FOUND—A SMALL SUM OF MONEY, WHICH can be had at 304 West Madison-st., by identifying and paying for advertisement.

STOLEN OR STRAYED—FROM THE CORNER of Forty-seventh-st and Cottage Grove-av., Saturday, the 7th, about 5 o'clock, a red heifer 2 years old next spring, with a white face and straight horns, and the top of tail white. Any one giving information or bringing back the cow, will get $5; or the cow and thief, $15; or write to Hyde Park Post Office, to JAS. LISTON, owner.

STRAYED—FROM WINNETKA, ON THE 29TH of August, bay mare, spavined on both hind legs, short switch tail, heavy ears. Any person giving information as to her whereabouts will get $10 reward. Address THOMAS KENNEDY, Lombard, DuPage County, Ill.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN HOTEL—GOOD OPportunity for a man with small capital. Or I would employ a man of some experience, who would loan $1,000 on good security, at fair salary. Apply to W. R. LOOMIS, Real Estate Agent, 297 State-st.

PARTNER WANTED—TO ESTABLISH A boot and shoe business, to sell to city retailers and near-by country merchants, for cash. An active man with a fair capital required. Address letter, for five days, Q 46, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SIGN painter, to take half interest in my new shop; none but sober men need apply; but a small capital required; tools and stock in lieu thereof would be preferred. Shop room, for some light business, to rent on favorable terms. Apply to the Sign and Ornamental Painter with E. D. ELY & CO., 219 West Lake-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,800 TO $2,000, to engage in a legitimate and reliable business that will clear $10,000 a year. References given and required. Address L 89, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN LOCKSMITHING jobbing and repairing. Capital required, $300; sure of $3 to $6 per day, and business constantly increasing. A worker wanted. Call at 171 West Mall-st., basement.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS restaurant and sample room. Location best on South Side. Good chance to right party. None but a No. 1 person need address Z 86, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—A TWO-STORY AND BASEment brick house (modern) on Honore, between Adams and Monroe-sts, $8,500.
Also one on Lincoln, near Jackson-st, $10,000.
31 lots near Milwaukee-av.
3 good farms, from $4,000 to $23,000.
30 feet on Warren-av, near Leavitt, for this week, $90 per foot, cash payments.
4 choice pieces of acre property, near the city, very cheap.
M. A. LAWRENCE & CO, 181 East Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—EIGHTY ACRES FINE IOWA prairie land, ten miles east of Council Bluffs, for brick or lumber. Call or address D. R. RICE, 182 Twenty-third-st.

WANTED—TO TRADE—40 ACRES OF GOOD land in Nebraska (title perfect) for a good horse, harness and buggy. Inquire of CHAPIN & GORE, 75 Monroe-st.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF ANNA REMington by her husband, Cooley Remington, at Bethel Home, corner Lake and Desplaines-st.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF JULIA ALbrecht, by her brother, Fritz Albrecht, at Canal House, corner Reuben and Leavitt-st.

PERSONAL—IF WILLIAM C. RYDER IS IN town he will hear of something to his advantage by calling immediately at 947 Prairie-av.

PERSONAL—A YOUNG LADY AGED 18 WOULD like to form the acquaintance of a respectable young gentleman aged 20 to 25 years. Object, matrimony. Address K 40, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—WILL EDD. HICKEY, CLOG dancer, call immediately at 49 West Madison-st., on business of importance.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—$5 A DAY MADE SELLING the new chromo olograph pictures. Good agents wanted in every town in the Northwest. Send for circular. R. R. LANDON, 8 Lind Block, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS FOR THE Farm and Fireside. A splendid chromo given to every subscriber. Apply at once to R. SMITH, Room 7, Wadsworth's Building, 181 East Madison-st.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL THE BEST selling Albums. Splendid samples sent for $1 to $6. Send for circular. R. R. LANDON, 8 Lind Block, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—GOOD CANVASSERS make $10 to $12 per day with my goods; everything is new, and as staple as flour; samples free. C. M. LININGTON, 92 West Monroe-st., Chicago.

FINANCIAL.

LAUNDER'S LOAN OFFICE, 150 TWENTIeth-second-st. corner Wabash-av., Room 2. Money to loan on diamonds, watches, etc. Established 1852.

WANTED—BY PARTY HAVING CONTRACT to build railroad in adjoining State—said road having large amount of cash subsidies, land, and other subsidies—party to furnish contractor certain assistance until December, and to take interest in contract, or be well secured. Address, with reference, M 22, Tribune office, for two days.

WANTED—$3,000 AT 10 PER CENT PER ANnum on first-class collateral. Address Z 84, Tribune office.

$10,000 TO LOAN, FOR THREE YEARS, on city or suburban real estate. JULIUS WHITE, Room 4, Central Union Block.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—6 OFFICES, 360 WABASH-AV., $15 per month.
One large front room on Eldridge court, $30.
Lease of lot and restaurant building for sale, furniture, ready for business, on Michigan-av., near Van Buren-st.; cheap.
Lease of ground, and store, dwelling, and barn for sale, on Wabash-av.
ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—BASEMENT ON WEST MADISON-st. 22x70. Also, one 21x70 corner, suitable for any business, by WM. H. THOMPSON, 239 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE STORE, FOUR stories and basement, on State-st., near Randolph. Rent low; location first class. Address X, care E. H. Chandler & Co.'s Advertising Agency, 124 Clark-st.

TO RENT—IN IOWA, FIRST-CLASS BRICK store-room; live town and lots of business. Address Box 92, Nashua, Chickasaw County, Iowa.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, LOFTS, AND basements, in new marble-front buildings on State-st. between Van Buren and Harrison-sts. C. S. WALLER, 230 State-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—ON MONROE-ST., NEAR J. V. FARwell & Co., the first story and basement of an iron and stone front building, 45x187; steam elevator, etc.; wide alley in rear; suitable for jobbing purposes. Also a three-story brick factory, with or without steam power, 45x80, on Arcade-st., between Franklin and Fifth-av. Apply to BENT & GOWARD, 190 Monroe-st. Chicago, Ill.

TO RENT—STORE 207 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., near Van Buren. Inquire at 207 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—A BARN FOR THREE HORSES. Apply at 47 North Curtis-st.

TO RENT—TWO STORES ON STATE-ST., BEtween Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts. Apply to PECKHAM & BROWN, 476 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—DEARBORN-ST., NEAR CORNER OF Ontario, 3 houses, 14 rooms each, to be finished about October 1; every modern improvement in the houses.
270 Superior-st., house of 14 rooms, 3-story and basement, furnace and all improvements.
Cottage No. 7 Flournoy-st., new, 5 rooms, corner Robey, only 3 blocks from Van Buren-st. cars.
Inquire of DREW & NEWBURY, Rooms 8 and 9 Bryan Block.

TO RENT—THE WHOLE OR A PART OF THE elegant new building, of 42 rooms, cor. of Harrison and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—$35 PER MONTH—A NEW 2-STORY house in Cottage Grove, one block west of Cottage Grove-av. dummy, on Forty-fifth-st. F. D. ORCUTT.

TO RENT—FOUR BEAUTIFUL MILWAUKEE-brick front houses—just being finished, and will be ready for occupancy on the 15th inst.—with all of the modern improvements. They are situated on North State-st., just north of Chicago-av. Apply to ELLIOTT ANTHONY, No. 77 South Dearborn-st., Rice's Block.

TO RENT—TO RESPONSIBLE PARTY, THE whole or part of building, 87 Third av., with 16 large rooms, upstairs; all modern improvements. Inquire of H. LOWY, 341 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—HOUSE AND LOT WITH BARN ON Wabash-av. near Sixteenth-st. $75 per month, by COFFMAN & ANDREWS, 152 LaSalle-st., House and Collection Agents.

TO RENT—FROM OCTOBER 1, TWO-STORY frame house, 187 Loomis-st. 11 rooms, gas and water. One-half block from Van Buren-st. cars. C. B. STEVENS, 181 Loomis-st.

TO RENT—HIGHLAND PARK—TWO STORY house near depot at $30 per month until May 1st next, by HAMMOND & WATSON, 54 Washington-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE AND BARN UPON NORton-st. near Polk, east of Centre-av; $20. GEO. D. PEASE, 79 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—PART OF FURNISHED COTTAGE, 569 Fulton-st. to a family without children.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF 4 ROOMS, WITH water in kitchen, to a family without children. Rent $20 per month, at 919 Fulton-st., corner Western-av.

TO RENT—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—9 room cottage on Adams-st., near Centre-av. Furniture nearly new, all for $560. Rent $50. Address K 61, Tribune office.

TO RENT—333 WEST ADAMS-ST.—A LARGE house with all modern improvements at $100 per month, until May 1. Inquire of E. S. THOMAS, 333 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—LAKE FOREST RESIDENCE—House and grounds in good order. E. L. CANFIELD, 160 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—14-ROOM CENTRALLY LOCATED marble house to responsible tenant; also, house on Michigan and Prairie avs. MEARS, 600 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—OR SALE—IN THE BEAUTIFUL park, with gravel roads and old shade trees, adjoining Highwood depot, new 2 story frame with piazza, bay window, 10 rooms, commutation 13 cents, $25 per month. E. ASHLEY MEARS, 600 Wabash-av, 1 to 2 p. m.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS—NEAR CORNER ADAMS-st. and Western-av, $16. E. B. PEASE, 79 West Madison.

TO RENT—TWO NICELY FURNISHED rooms, to gentlemen only, at 43 North Sangamon-st.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, FURnished, with or without board, suitable for gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; also a large barn; rent cheap; 19 South Ann-st.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished, at 28 Indiana-av, corner Thirteenth-st.

TO RENT—ONE LARGE FURNISHED FRONT room for a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, at $25 per month at 128 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—FRONT PARLOR, FURNISHED OR unfurnished; also furnished lodging rooms. Apply at 47 South Curtis-st.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS suitable for housekeeping; also a large front room for two young men, at 149 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—4 OR 6 ROOMS, VERY PLEASANT for a nice small family. Apply in the afternoon, at 255 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—1 LARGE AND 1 SMALL FRONT room, well furnished, with or without first-class board. 414 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—ONE FURNISHED FRONT ROOM for one or two gentlemen, at No. 23 Sixteenth-st.

TO RENT—TWO PLEASANT ROOMS, 2D FLOOR front, at No. 336 Wabash-av. Well adapted for offices or lodging rooms. Apply to C. U. THAYER & CO., 186 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH GAS, hot and cold water, bath-room, and closets, at 143 South Jefferson-st., near Adams.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY OCT. 1, THE SECond, third and fourth stories, 20 to 25 feet front, centrally located on the South Side, with privilege of elevator; also, might want basement if well lighted; business light manufacturing. Address G 80, Tribune office, stating location and terms.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY OCT. 1, A SUITE OF four or five unfurnished rooms, north of Twelfth-st. and east of Union Park preferred. Address, giving terms, T 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON OR ABOUT OCT. 1, cottage house comprising 6 or 7 rooms by prompt-paying tenant. State full particulars and address S 82, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED COTTAGE or 6 rooms suitably furnished for housekeeping, on South Side, by a gentleman and wife without children. Address, stating terms and location, B, care Carrier No. 4.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SUITE OF ROOMS well furnished, bath, &c., for two gentlemen. Address P. O. Box 839, stating terms.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF 8 TO 9 rooms, by a family of four grown persons; rent paid in advance, and references given. Address G 19, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A RESPECTABLE and reliable party, a house suitable for a first-class boarding-house; one furnished preferred. Address, giving particulars, price, location, size, &c. INSURANCE, care Carrier 10, city.

WANTED—TO RENT—IMMEDIATELY, A COTtage on the south side, north of Twelfth-st.; Wabash, Michigan, Indiana, or Prairie-av. desired; furnished cottage preferred. Address at once, H. F. FARNHAM, care Goss & Phillips Manufacturing Company, corner Clark and Twelfth-sts.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE OF 8 TO 10 rooms in good locality, either South or West Side. Address N 23, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON WEST SIDE, A neatly furnished room, either with or without board. Address, giving terms, location, &c. S 72, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE OF 10 OR 12 rooms east of State-st. and north of Twenty-third-st, or between Halsted, Aberdeen, Monroe, and Washington sts. Will buy some furniture if cheap. Address M 16, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM south of Halsted-st. suitable for four young men. Address, with terms, J. B. MORRIS, 63 South Jefferson-st., in rear.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM by two young gentlemen. Address or apply to J. E. R., 89 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—SOUTH OF TWENTY-sixth, north of Thirty-second and east of State-sts., by gentleman and wife, a small house with modern improvements, immediately. Address M 90, Tribune Branch office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—1 2-SEATED OPEN CARriage and 1 doctor's phaeton. OSCAR FIELD, 42 and 44 Congress-st.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEman—2 bay horses, six years old; one is fit for family use or any kind of business; he is very kind and quiet for a lady to drive; the other is a nice buggy horse, is very fast, and also quiet for a lady to drive. They are to be sold reasonable, as the owner has no further use for them. To be seen at 954 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—1 NEW LIGHT DELIVERY WAGons and 1 light road buggy; at 201 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP HORSE AND EXPRESS harness, and sets double harness, 2 heavy and 2 light. OSCAR FIELD, 42 and 44 Congress-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD SECOND-HAND TOP buggy; also one new yacht-body top buggy; also two light road wagons; my own make. THOMAS H. BROWN'S Novelty Carriage Works, 208, 210, and 212 East Van Buren-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL NICE DRIVING horses; must be cleaned out at once to make room for more. 70 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—JUST ARRIVED, A CAR LOAD of fine, heavy horses from Iowa, weighing from 1,300 to 1,500 lbs. each, for sale at Fifth-av Stables, Nos. 495 to 499 Fifth av, corner of Taylor-st. EAGER & BRO., proprietors.

FOR SALE—DUMP CARTS FOR BRICK yards and railroad excavating, with harness complete, at Government Goods Depot of O. LIPPINCOTT, No. 195 and 197 East Lake-st, Chicago.

FOR SALE—PHILADELPHIA CARRIAGES, coupe rockaways, jump-seat buggies, and phaetons, best makes, at low prices. EDWARDS' Sale Rooms, 219 Michigan av.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES, 15 top and open buggies, 2 park phaetons, 3 rockaways, 2 jump seats, 2 top democrats, 4 Chicago business wagons, 2 express, to be sold this week at bargains. 294 Michigan-av.

PARTIES WISHING TO PURCHASE A LIGHT carriage or wagon, of almost any style, will find it to their advantage to call and examine the stock of FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENEY, 148 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A SPAN OF MULES, AT LEAST 15 hands high, well matched and first-class in every respect, by the SINGER MANUFACTURING CO., 361 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO BUY, CHEAP FOR CASH, A good second-hand phaeton, either yellow or panel. Inquire at 166 West Adams-st., to-day.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND, ONE horse, one-seated covered buggy. Address DR. H. R. FOWLER, 181 West Madison-st., for three days.

WANTED—TO BUY YOUNG HANDSOME family horse, used to being driven in the city, and not afraid of cars. X 83, Tribune office.

WANTED—A LIGHT COVERED EXPRESS-wagon. Address Elastic Broom Company, 42 [illegible]

6 HORSES FOR SALE CHEAP—ONE HEAVY horse for $65; one pony, fit for a boy to ride. To be seen at 747 West Madison-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN DRUG CLERK, must be competent in all the departments of a retail business. Address for one week, A 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD SALESMAN FOR HOME trade and travelling, in a fancy goods business. Address, with full particulars and references, V 89, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD SALESMEN. APPLY at 159 East Adams-st. W. H. PRITTIE.

WANTED—A DRY GOODS SALESMAN THORoughly acquainted with the business. MERIGOLD & LLOYD, 138 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED ENTRY clerks, at 227 and 229 Wabash-av.; none others need apply. GAGE BROS. & CO.

WANTED—A GROCERY CLERK, AT 198 AND 116 Twenty-second-st.; one of experience; no others need apply.

WANTED—A GOOD SALESMAN, WITH horse and light express wagon, to canvass the wholesale and retail grocery trade of the city in the interest of the Elastic Broom Company, 42 South Canal-st, Chicago.

WANTED—A CLERK WITH PRACTICAL knowledge of bookkeeping by double entry, in commission house, hours short and duties light. State salary expected, and give references. Address R 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN, 18 OR 20 YEARS, as shipping clerk in wholesale cutlery and cane store; best references required. Address G 78, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER, NOT OVER 25 years of age, to go to Springfield; references and deposit of $50 required. Address, stating salary wanted, G 77, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CITY SALESMAN, on salary and commission; must have jewelry and fancy goods trade. Address G 17, Tribune office.

WANTED—TRAVELLING SALESMAN FOR glassware and crockery house. Address, with references, Y 56, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SALESMAN ACQUAINTED with the dry goods trade, to travel in Indiana, at 183 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—SALESMAN—IN A LARGE CLOTHing store on the North side; must speak German and English. Address, with references and salary expected, B 80, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN AS SUPERintendent in wood and iron works. Address A 17, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD TRUNK BOX MAKERS corner Twenty-second and Throop-sts., up-stairs. A. B. LATHROP.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN, TO ATTEND butcher shop; none but those who understand their business need apply. 473 West Catharine-st. A Low German preferred.

WANTED—TWO TAILORS AND TWO TAILoresses to work by the week in the shop, at 320 West Madison-st.

WANTED—10 GOOD SHOE-BOTTOMERS IMmediately at 207 and 209 Lake-st., Chicago. M. C. KELLEY & CO.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SHOEMAKER ON sewed and pegged work. Apply early, at 69 West Adams-st. J. M. MAYER.

WANTED—AT ZINC ORNAMENTAL WORKS, 184 Chicago-av., galvanized iron cornice men, a good moulder for zinc foundry, also a spinner.

WANTED—2 GOOD CABINET-MAKERS AT 37 North Jefferson-st.

WANTED—FOUR GOOD CABINET-MAKERS; steady work. Apply to SWAN, CLARK & PLATT, 211 and 213 East Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN tailor, to go to the country; steady employment the year round. Apply to Farnsworth, Brown & Co., corner Franklin and Madison-sts, at 10 a. m. J. M. MILNER.

WANTED—CARPENTERS—6 GOOD CARPENters immediately. L. HONKAMP & CO., 55 South Jefferson st, between Washington and Randolph sts.

WANTED—20 CARPENTERS, FOR INSIDE work. Call at corner Franklin and Ohio-sts, North Side, or corner Washington and Franklin-sts, South Side.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS AMERICAN OR English barber, to go to Aurora, Ill. Good wages and steady employment. Address W. E. BROOKS, Aurora, Ill.

WANTED—20 SOLDERERS, AND BOYS WHO can solder, at 215 East Lake-st.

WANTED—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS WORKmen on hard and soft wood, doors, frames, etc., at T. B. & A. S. BROWN's planing mill, 208, 210, and 212 East Van Buren-st.

WANTED—MARRIED BRICKLAYERS (PROTestants) who wish to settle at Highwood, 1 hour's ride from Chicago, on Milwaukee Railway; lots sold and lumber furnished to build, and small monthly payments received, & homes can be secured; steady work. E. ASHLEY MEARS, 1338 Prairie-av., between 11 and 12, forenoon.

WANTED—TEMPERATE GOOD CARPENters and painters to rent rooms and take jobs. S. MEARS, 1340 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GOOD WATCHMAKER. INquire of H. HOFFMANN, 535 State-st.

WANTED—3 ORDER COOKS, 4 DISHWASHers at E. H. HUTCHINSON'S, corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—A SMART ACTIVE YOUNG MAN as second cook. Apply after 3 o'clock this morning at New England Oyster, Coffee, and Chop House, 19 and 21 West Madison-st. BACH BROS.

WANTED—15 GOOD CARPENTERS TO TRIM. Apply at shop 51 Ontario-st., or at MASON'S Building on Washington-st., between Clark and Dearborn-sts.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS HARNESS maker. Apply at 217 West Randolph-st. C. W. EASTON.

WANTED—EIGHT CABINET-MAKERS. APply at once at Swan & Clark's furniture factory, Robey-st., near Blue Island-av.

WANTED—CARPENTERS AND MACHINISTS. None but first-class men need apply. J. W. RUDY, 83 and 85 Illinois-st.

WANTED—TINNERS; STEADY INDOOR work for three men. Also, square can-makers. NORTON & FANCHER, 63 and 65 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD MEN TO WORK ON sash, doors, blinds, and window frames. DAVID GOODWILLIE, corner Kingsbury and Ohio-st.

WANTED—A TINSMITH AT 212 EAST MONroe-st. F. RAINSWORTH & SON.

WANTED—A GOOD TAILOR, ONE WHO UNderstands repairing. Apply at 384 State-st.

WANTED—A MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS gardening and the care of horses and cows. Apply at 490 Wabash-av., up stairs.

WANTED—SIX CARPENTERS. APPLY AT No. 66 Twenty-first-st. J. L. RUECKERT.

WANTED—A MAN ON PIES AND BREAD. Also, a young man or girl to work in bakery. No. 35 Cottage Grove-av.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A STABLE BOY. APPLY TO BARN of 204 Park av.

WANTED—A GOOD STEADY MAN, ACquainted with the city, to drive delivery wagon. Apply at 218 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FULLY COMPEtent to take care of a horse and cow; must have good references. T. HUTCHINSON, 251 and 253 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A STEADY MAN WHO UNDERstands the care of horses to take care of a barn, work light; to a suitable man good wages will be paid; a married man preferred; with recommendations. Apply to D. J. GALLERY, 43 South Market-st.

WANTED—AT 1192 INDIANA-AV., A COACHman; must understand the care of horses, be a competent, careful driver, of steady habits, and come well recommended.

WANTED—MEN TO WORK ON STOCK, AT CROSSMAN & CO.'s livery, boarding, and sale stables, 414, 416 and 418 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—AT BARN IN REAR OF FLORENCE Place Hotel, No. 1030 Wabash av. and experienced groom; also, wanted a colored boy for yard man and porter.

WANTED—TEAMS OWNED BY MEN WHO who wish to settle at Highwood; steady work and lots sold and lumber furnished to build houses; pay received in work or long time given. E. ASHLEY MEARS, 1338 Prairie-av., 11 to 12, forenoon.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—TRAVELLING AGENT, TO SELL toilet soaps; none but one who is well posted need apply. DELORME & QUENTIN, Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—A PARTY WHO HAS A LOT WITHin blocks bounded by Randolph and Van Buren sts. Wabash and Fifth avs, to erect a livery stable building for a good tenant. Address E, care E. H. CHANDLER & CO'S Advertising Agency, 124 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A CARRIAGE SMITH'S HELPER for first-class work at 148 Michigan-av.

WANTED—100 LABORERS FOR THE CHICAgo City Water Works; wages $1.75 per day; at 28 West Madison or 93 West Randolph-sts. Agents.

WANTED—A SMART AMERICAN BOY, about 12 years of age. Apply at 497 Wabash-av. JAMES COCKCROFT & CO.

WANTED—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS PERformers, musicians, etc., at Avenue Vaudeville Theatre, 147 Twenty-second-st. at 10 o'clock sharp, Tuesday and Wednesday mornings, Sept. 10 and 11. BALL & KEELER.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE, TO GO ON FARM near city; wife must be good washer and ironer; no children; liberal wages. J. H. BALL, 477 Burnside-st., corner Twenty-ninth.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYment to call on JONES & CO, 169 West Madison-st; business legitimate, pays better than wages.

WANTED—MEN FOR AN EASY MONEY-making business; those wish $5 to $10 can double their money daily. Call or apply at 25 West Lake-st., Room 17.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE TO RUN THE dining tables of the Green Willow House, 39 West Adams-st., on their own account.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—50 TRACK-LAYers and spikers for Michigan Central double track; highest wages given for good men; 1,000 for the Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad in Lake Superior; wages $2.25 to $2.50, teams $3.00; free fare both ways. 1,000 for the Muskegon & Big Rapids Road, work all winter; sawmill and farm hands needed. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 161 South Canal-st. or 93 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—1,000 MEN AND 10 TEAMS, TO leave to-night for Fond du Lac, Milwaukee, and Menominee; wages from $2 to $2.50; entirely free fare and fees; also 100 sawmill hands. Apply at Company's office, 27 West Lake. HJORTH & NEWTON.

WANTED—A FEW INTELLIGENT YOUNG men can obtain light and profitable employment at 127 West Washington-st., Room 3. Three Germans wanted.

WANTED—NICE NEAT BOY, WHITE OR colored, to [illegible] table and do kitchen work. Apply immediately, at 751 Wabash-av.

WANTED—EMIGRANTS FOR COLORADO, men and women, married and single. "Come along, don't take alarm, Uncle Sam is rich enough to give us each a farm." Office, Lewis House, 148 Wabash-av. D. S. GREEN, General Superintendent.

WANTED—MEN TO MAKE $5 WEEKLY IN country towns with few dollars capital. Eco. W. M'f'g Co., 117 Third-av.

WANTED—3 CARPENTERS, 5 FOR BRICK-yard; 6 for shovelling sand, winter's job; 10 for city work; 25 tracklayers and spikers; 300 railroad men, $1.75 to $2.50 per day; 50 for North Pacific, free fare; sawmill and farm hands. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—50 MEN FOR C. & N. W. R. R. CO. this day. Free fare, no fee. Wages $1.75 and $2.00. Apply at Company's office 20 North Canal-st.

WANTED—MEN FOR LAKE SUPERIOR GOVernment work, $2.25 per day, constant employment; free fare. Also men for copper mine, $50 per month; railroad and quarry laborers. At 106 South Franklin-st., corner Washington, Room 2.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED CANVASSER, for job printing. DANIELS BROS. & CO., 59 West Lake-st.

WANTED—SIX OR EIGHT LABORING MEN to work in an ice house. Apply at 549 Throop-st., near Sixteenth.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT FOR MEN AND boys at 241 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A GOOD BOY AT STORE. J. W. GRISWOLD & CO., 64 and 66 East Madison-st.

WANTED—A STOUT BOY ABOUT 16 YEARS old to pack goods, &c.; must have good recommendations; wages, $5 per week. 81 West Lake-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—GOOD HOD CARRIERS FOR brick; pay, $2.50 per day; corner Van Buren and Marshfield sts. McKAY.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN IN SHOOTING GALlery. Apply at 35 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous—Continued.

WANTED—THIS DAY—50 LABORERS FOR city work; wages from $2 to $2.75 per day; work will last a long time. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 161 South Canal-st., or 93 West Madison-st.

WANTED—MEN TO WORK IN BRICK YARD; steady work. U. S. BRICK MACHINE CO., 118 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—MEN AND BOYS TO WORK IN brick yard. Brick tossers to toss by the thousand. U. S. Brick Machine Co., 118 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—COOK AT GREELEY HOUSE, 20 and 22 North Canal-st. Apply to-day. Female preferred.

WANTED—COOKS AND SECOND GIRLS, chamber and dining-room girls. Call this morning at MRS. WHITTAKER'S, 342 North Clark-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS KITCHEN GIRL. Also a second girl, at 218 Ashland-av.

WANTED—AT 284 MICHIGAN-AV., A FIRST-class Swede cook, and laundress; wages, $5 and $4; none prepared to stay.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND DINING-room girl, at 33 South Halsted-st., between Madison and Washington.

WANTED—A GIRL, FROM 14 TO 15 YEARS old, to assist in doing light housework; a neat and tidy girl preferred. Apply at 94 Ontario-st., North Side.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, TO DO GENERAL housework. One at 322 and one at 341 West Park-av.

WANTED—COOK AND SECOND GIRL, AT 1064 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer, for a private family. Apply immediately at 909 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK. 1017 WABASH-AV.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork, No washing. 83 Warren-av.

WANTED—100 GIRLS FOR GOOD SITUATIONS at City Intelligence Office, 199 South Franklin-st., corner Washington-st., Room 12.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK IN A family of two. 15 Hamilton av., between Hoyne and Leavitt-sts., Monroe and Adams-sts.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. Apply at 230 Walnut-st.

WANTED—MORE GIRLS—MORE GIRLS—AT good wages, on Wednesday morning, Sept. 11, at MRS. ROGL'S Intelligence Office, 227 West Randolph-st., up stairs.

WANTED—AT PRAIRIE STATE HOUSE—A good girl to do dining-room and chamber work, 365 West Polk-st.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK, 398 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; one that understands her business; call early at 69 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL IN A small private family; a good place for a good girl. Apply to BALENOCH, 728 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO LIGHT work and a first class cook; one who is competent and can furnish good references. Apply at 340 West Washington-st.

WANTED—GOOD SEWING GIRLS, TO WORK on dressmaking. Inquire at 436 South Clark-st. Mrs. COOK.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, COMPETENT TO do general housework in a private family. Apply at 21 North Curtis-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR NORWEgian girl to do general housework, at 732 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer at 55 Marshfield-av., the first street west of Ashland-av., between Van Buren and Tyler-sts.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Highest wages paid. Call at 168 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK in a small family. 77 North Ann-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DINING ROOM and kitchen girl, one that understands the business, at 336 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD FEMALE SECOND COOK and kitchen help, in an American family boarding house; good home and prompt pay. 19 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A GIRL, 12 TO 13 YEARS OLD, TO assist in light housework; wages, $2. Inquire at 179 South Morgan-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family. Apply at 709 West Madison-st. up stairs.

WANTED—2 DINING ROOM GIRLS AND A washwoman. Good wages paid. LOUIS HOUSE, 148 Wabash-av.

WANTED—4 GOOD AND EXPERIENCED DINing room girls to wait on table. Apply at HATCH HOUSE, near the Wells-st. depot.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND 2 DINING-room girls. Apply immediately at Mrs. THOMPSON'S, [illegible], Chicago.

WANTED—50 GIRLS FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, hotels and boarding houses. Mrs. RICE, 80 Sherman-st.

WANTED—AT WESTERN-AV. HOTEL, CORner Madison-st. and Western-av., 1 dining-room, 1 chamber and 1 laundress. Call for two days.

WANTED—AT 113 WARREN-AV., A GOOD girl to do general housework.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, ONE FOR UP STAIRS and one for kitchen; good wages to the right people. Apply at 55 West Adams-st., northeast corner of Jefferson-st.

WANTED—1,000 FIRST-CLASS GIRLS, IMMEdiately, for hotels, restaurants, laundries, and private families; kitchen girls, etc. Come once, and you will always come again. The highest wages paid to competent help. Star Employment Office, 126 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. Apply at 54 Twenty-third st, for two days.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL TO DO second work in a private family. Apply at 1167 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO COOK, wash and iron in a private family; wages, $4 a week. 466 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO WASH DISHES. AN easy place. 1121 State-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL IN a private family, to cook, wash, and iron; good wages paid. Call at 676 Indiana-av, near Eighteenth-st.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, ONE TO COOK AND one for second work, in a first-class boarding house. American, German, or Swede preferred. 290 West Madison-st.

WANTED—AT FLORENCE PLACE HOTEL, No. 1030 Wabash av, a dining room girl who thoroughly understands waiting on table; wages $15 per month.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork, and second girl. Good wages to good girls. 754 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A SMALL GIRL FOR LIGHT work—Swede or Danish preferred,—this morning. 607 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, in a small private family. Apply at 1038 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GOOD LAUNDRESS. APPLY to-morrow at 282 Michigan-av.

WANTED—AT 848 WABASH-AV., A COMPEtent chambermaid. Come prepared to stay.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS BY THE WEEK, who understands cutting and making children's clothes, at 962 Prairie-av.

WANTED—MILLINERS—FOUR FIRST CLASS trimmers to go to nice places in the country; also, 2 good trimmers for our own pattern rooms. WALSH & HUTCHINSON, 251 and 253 Wabash-av.

WANTED—GIRLS TO LEARN TO MAKE dress caps. 206 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—SEVERAL GOOD MILLINERS, AT MAYHON, DALY & CO.'S, corner Wabash-av. and Van Buren-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—FOLDERS. APply early this morning to HINDEE & JENKINS, Printers, 674 Wabash-av.

WANTED—GIRLS FOR PUTTING UP EXtracts and perfumery; those living at home and with experience preferred. Apply this week at Room 6, 50 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A LADY TO GO TO CALIFORNIA for assistant in photograph gallery. For particulars apply at 564 West Madison-st.

WANTED—LAUNDRY GIRLS—20 IRONERS, 2 washers, and 2 starchers, Munger's Laundry, 128 Michigan-st.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO WASH AND IRON one or two days every week for a small private family. Inquire for Salisbury, at 119 Washington-st.

WANTED—A STEADY GIRL TO WEAVE hair. Apply at 364 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD IRONER. AN EASY place and best wages. Come this morning, 1121 State-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PROFITABLE BUSINESS FOR SALE IN every town in the State in the manufacture of an article of necessity and large household consumption; small capital required. Address Q 85, Tribune office.

A DISTILLERY OF 300 BUSHELS CAPACITY for sale; only been run six months; price, $6,000. Inquire at Merchants' European Hotel, 124 and 126 West Madison-st.

A VERY FINE SELECTED STOCK OF BOOKS and stationery for sale, far below cost. NOCKIN & FISCHER, 119½ West Randolph-st.

A CITY DRUG STORE IN A GOOD LOCATION, doing a good business, for sale. W 65, Tribune office.

ANY MAN WITH GOOD REFERENCE AND business ability can buy one-third interest for $600 in the most profitable manufacturing business in city. Room 2, 148 East Madison-st.

AN ELEGANT STOCK OF FANCY GOODS FOR sale, consisting of chromos, wallets, collars, and jewelry; must be sold at a great sacrifice for cash. Apply 699 West Lake-st.

A GOOD MAN WANTED TO GO INTO BANKing business in Mason City, Ill., who can furnish capital of $20,000 or $30,000. Business is already established. Address P. O. Drawer 18.

LEASE, FIXTURES, FURNITURE, AND GOOD will of a hotel doing a good business for sale cheap. Room 4, No. 127 West Washington-st.

ONE OF THE BEST SALOONS AND BOARDing houses, in an excellent location, for sale very cheap. NOCKIN & FISCHER, 119½ Randolph-st.

STOCK OF CONFECTIONERY, CIGARS, AND tobacco slaughtered for cash; neat store, rent cheap, location good; price $250. DAVISSON, 37 West Washington-st.

SALOON FOR SALE, SUITABLE FOR RESTaurant etc., 30x80 feet, at 53 West Randolph, in the basement.

THE FURNITURE OF A ELEVEN-ROOMED house for sale and house for rent; also a dining room of a European hotel for rent, completely furnished. Inquire at 124 West Madison-st., up stairs.

$500 CASH WILL SECURE HALF INTERest in $1,000 stock and business clearing cash for two years $600 monthly. 169 West Washington-st. Room 1.

INSTRUCTION.

A LADY TEACHER FROM THE ROYAL INstitute of Berlin (Prussia), wishes to give lessons in French, German and Music. Address, Mrs. E. [illegible]BRAKER, 134 West Twenty-second-st., near Halsted.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTItute, New Haven, Conn.—Preparatory to College, the scientific schools or business, with systematic and thorough physical training by military drilling, gymnastics, rowing, &c. Catalogue sent on application. WM. H. RUSSELL, Principal.

RURAL HOME—A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR boys at Pownall, Bennington County, Vermont, among the Green Mountains. Quiet, safe, healthful and romantic. The next year begins Sept. 4, 1872. Send for a circular. J. M. BACHELDOR, Principal.

PROFESSOR THOS. CLARKE PREPARES students for any college in America or Europe. French, German, and Italian taught practically. Address at 253, Room 3, West Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CORRESPONDENT, cashier, collector, or any other capacity where faithful services will be appreciated and paid for; references first-class. Address R 12, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN from England as clerk; is a good shorthand writer and speaks French; good references. Address D 74, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HELP IN A GOOD retail grocery; satisfactory references given. Address A. W., 155 West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, as salesman in a wholesale grocery or commission house; speaks German and English; has good references. Inquire No. 80 South Clinton-st.

SITUATION WANTED—I WANT A PERMANent position as bookkeeper, clerk, or anything of the kind; good references given. Address Z 64, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER. Best of references given. Address N 36, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF extensive general business experience, as salesman, accountant, or in any office business; references given. Address S 29, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER IN a bank or some mercantile business; have had about 20 years' business experience, most of the time in a bank. Can give good references if required. Address B M, Box 131, Freeport, Illinois.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE house, as assistant bookkeeper or clerk, by a young German of good character. Can give best city reference. Address Q 41, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN OR traveller in hardware or stove business. For particulars inquire of Mr. LOW, of Low & Crow, 62 River-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN in a dry goods business. Best of reference given. Address X 23, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN AN OFFICE, BY A good penman. Address with particulars, D 84, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FOREMAN BRICK-layer. Reference. Address B 54, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY, PRACtical engineer, to take charge of engine and do repairs; good testimonials with 12 years' experience. Address O 33, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT engineer, one who thoroughly understands his business; the best of reference given. Apply at 513 State-st, Room No. 3. H. E. SMITH.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (Swede), in a private family, to take care of horses and do other work; is used to drive horses, and well acquainted in the city. Address 94 East Chicago-av. C. MARTENSON.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A young man (Swede), with long experience and first class city reference. F 70, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO NEWSPAPER PROprietors. By a young gentleman of considerable experience, as sub-editor, descriptive or verbatim reporter. Address REPORTER, Tribune office, Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN to run a delivery wagon for a first-class wholesale house, will furnish horse and wagon to suit employers. Address M 65, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family. Good city references given. Can be seen Monday at 433 South Morgan-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GOOD GIRLS, one for cooking, washing, and ironing, and the other for second work; good references given. Please call at the Revere House, 60 Halsted-st., at 10 o'clock.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO COMPEtent girls in a private boarding-house, one to cook and one to do second work. Best of reference. Please address, for two days, R 10, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GOOD GIRLS to do second work, take care of children, or will do light housework. They have the best of references. Apply to Mrs. WHITTAKER'S, 342 North Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT girl, as nurse and seamstress, or would have no objections to do light second work. Best of reference. Call at 104 Bushnell-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CANADIAN girl, as cook in a first-class private family. Call at 150 West Polk-st., in the rear, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY THE DAY, WASHing, ironing, or house-cleaning, at 661 South Jefferson-st., down stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN girl, to do general housework in a small family. Call at No. 152 West Erie-st., in the rear, corner of Curtis-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GOOD girls, one for general housework, and the other as chambermaid, in either a private family or boarding house; good references. Call at 9 o'clock at 85 Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, to do general housework, in a small American family; the best of city references. Call or address 82 Foster-st., West Side.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND OR general housework in small private family. Call at 179 Butterfield and Twenty-second sts.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, by the day or week. Has a Singer machine. Gives perfect fit. Terms moderate. Address for 3 days, 258 Tribune office.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WIDOW lady, American, a situation as housekeeper in a private family. Apply at 712 Fulton-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY OF EXperience in all the departments of housekeeping, as housekeeper in a gentleman's family; reference given. Address, for three days, W 99, Tribune Branch office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY OF eight years' experience in a fancy goods and notion store. Best of city references. Address C 38, Tribune Branch office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

39 WEST ADAMS-ST., CONVENIENT TO business, Green Willow House—Just opened; board or rooms $4 to $8 per week.

66 PARK-AV.—FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM to rent. First-class board. Day-boarders wanted.

74 HONORE ST.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, with alcove, for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board.

134 WARREN-AV., CORNER WOOD-ST.—A suite of two rooms furnished or unfurnished, with first class board. Terms reasonable. A pleasant home for young married people for the fall and winter. Also one very desirable furnished room, suitable for two young gentlemen at $7 per week each.

211 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TO RENT, with board, room on first floor to gentleman and wife. Also single room to gentlemen.

214 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A LARGE nicely furnished front room to rent, with board. Price $13 per week.

226 WEST MONROE-ST.—PLEASANT SOUTH rooms furnished or unfurnished, suitable for two persons, to rent with board in a private family.

228 WEST MONROE-ST.—TO RENT WITH board, front room, furnished or unfurnished, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; brick house, modern improvements.

460 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A SMALL furnished front room with board.

607 WEST MADISON-ST.—A GENTLEMAN and wife can have first-class board and pleasant front room; a few gentlemen boarders wanted.

617 WEST MONROE-ST.—A LARGE FURnished room, with alcove and closet, to rent, with board. Reference required.

623 WEST ADAMS-ST. NEAR UNION PARK—One large unfurnished front parlor, one large unfurnished room, one large furnished room, and one single furnished room with board; house new and modern; location first-class; table No. 1.

711 WEST MADISON-ST.—PLEASANT front parlor bedroom, nicely furnished, for two persons. Private family. Stable if wanted.

CENTRAL HOUSE, NO. 235 SOUTH HALSTED-st. Transient, $2.50 per day. A large room for 4 permanent boarders at reasonable rate. Also day-boarders.

ONE OR TWO ROOMS TO RENT, WITH board—on Ashland-av., near Monroe-st. Apply, Room 7, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

South Side.

49 HUBBARD-COURT—ROOM AND BOARD for gentleman. Accommodations for day boarders.

264 SOUTH PARK-AV.—PLEASANT ROOM, furniture all new, with board, for 1 or 2 gentlemen.

264 MICHIGAN-AV.—1 ROOM, FURNISHed, suitable for lady and gentleman or 2 single gents. Also, 1 single room, with board.

325 MICHIGAN-AV. — TO RENT — TWO furnished front rooms, with board.

499 BURNSIDE-ST., NEAR TWENTY-NINTH and State-sts.—Pleasant furnished rooms, single or double, with good board, at very low prices; large parlors, piano, bath room, and everything first-class.

751 WABASH-AV.—2 HANDSOMELY FURnished or unfurnished front suite, with board. Strictly first class. References required.

824 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms for families or single gentlemen. References exchanged. Day board, $5 per week.

884 INDIANA-AV. CORNER EIGHTEENTH-st.—Can accommodate a few young men with pleasant rooms and good board on reasonable terms.

1050 MICHIGAN-AV.—ONE PLEASANT furnished room, with closet, hot and cold water, to rent, with board. Bath accommodations also.

1200 PRAIRIE-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS with board. References exchanged. A few day boarders accommodated.

PLEASANT FRONT ROOM AND ALCOVE TO rent, with board, in a desirable location near Douglas place and convenient to steam train. Address S 87, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN (MERCHANT DOWN town), his wife, and two sons, desire board in a first-class private family, north of Twenty-second and east of Wabash-av., for the winter. Strictly first-class accommodations and good table. Address B 72, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, IN a private family where there are no other boarders, on Wabash or Michigan-av. south of Twenty-sixth and north of Thirty-second-sts.; will furnish rooms, except carpets, and pay reasonable price for good accommodations. Address M 30, Tribune Branch office.

BOARD—ABOUT $13 PER WEEK, FOR A GENtleman and wife, in a private house, within six blocks of Halsted and Washington-sts. Address R. E., call from 11 till 1 p. m., at 143 West Washington-st.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG MAN, IN A CATHOlic family, or nice boarding house, not more than ½ of a mile from Madison-st. bridge; board not to exceed $7 per week. Address Y 98, Tribune office.

BOARD—AN UNFURNISHED ROOM, OR suite of rooms (except carpets and curtains), with board, or convenient to first-class table board, on South side, by a gentleman and wife; a private family preferred. Address W 60, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR A YOUNG LADY TEACHER IN the Washington School, in a private family; must be west of Halsted and south of Lake. Address L. J. LULL, Adams House.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A FINE BLACK WALnut horsehair parlor set complete; also, black walnut wardrobe, whatnot, and two tables to match. Inquire 207 Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—A VERY fine French plate glass mirror, 2½x7 feet, for $70, cost $130; to be seen at W. T. NOOLES, 78 Van Buren-st.

TAX DELINQUENTS.

The Question of Judge Wallace's Jurisdiction Decided.

The County Court Can Render Judgment Against Delinquent Lands.

General Taxes and Special Assessments Can Be Collected.

The Opinion Backed Up by a Long Array of Authorities.

Yesterday afternoon Judge Wallace gave the following opinion upon the question of the jurisdiction of the County Court to render judgment against delinquent lands for general taxes and special assessments:

THE OPINION.

The first question to be determined in the order in which the Court has considered the points raised is: Is the act of March 23, 1872, in force for any purpose, and if so, for what purpose? As to the assessment and collection of taxes of all kinds previous to the year 1872, under the act of March 23, 1872, or the act of July 1, 1872, the first question presented in the subdivision is: Can the tax assessed, and now returned for judgment, be collected under the act of July 1, 1872? That is the general law. The act of July 1, 1872, is a complete system of revenue for the State,—a complete system, in other words, for the collection of revenue for the State; complete in itself, independent of all other former legislation. The act of March 23, 1872, was

PASSED FOR AN EMERGENCY,

to supply a difficulty that existed on account of the adoption of the Constitution of 1870. The Constitution inhibited the City Collector, or any officer in counties not under township organization, from making sale of any real estate for taxes. That statement will clearly show the difficulty that existed at the time the act of March 23 was passed, which difficulty arose as early as August, 1870. On the 8th of August, 1870, by the adoption of the new Constitution, the power of municipalities to collect revenue and of counties and under township organization, was taken away. In counties under township organization, as was held by this Court last year, the difficulty did not exist, that is to say, in counties under township organization, of which this [Cook] is one, the County Treasurer, ex officio Collector, is such an officer as is required by the Constitution to make sale of real estate for taxes. Then it is clear what the object of the act of March 23 was; that is clear to the mind of any one from the statement of facts that has already been given by the Court. It was for the purpose of enabling counties not under township organization and municipalities to collect revenue that fell due for the year—to collect the revenue not paid up to the adoption of the Constitution, and also up to the time when the Legislature should provide for a general officer. All taxes due and not paid up to the time, then, of the passage of this act of March 23, 1872, were to be collected under that act. That was the object of the act—to collect these taxes. This statement will be important in the giving of construction to the last clause of the act, as to the time when it should cease to be in effect. In other words, it explains the object of the act; and right here the Court may as well remark that all taxes that were due at the time of the adoption of the new Constitution, and up to the time of the passage of this act, all proceedings for the assessment and collection of taxes should be had under the act of March 23, 1872, in connection with the existing law at the time that act was passed. I think that is clear (for we see the act of March 23 is not complete in itself, but must be taken in conjunction with the existing law, for without the existing law at that time, other than the act itself, under that act no taxes could be assessed and collected. Now the language of the last section of the act of March 23 is, "This act shall take effect, and be in force from and after its passage, and until the object intended by this act shall be obtained under a general revenue law, which may hereafter be enacted by the General Assembly." Now

IT WAS CLEARLY THE INTENTION

of the Legislature in passing that act, to save the provisions of this act in force and existing laws until "such time as the object of this act, to wit, the assessment and collection of all unpaid taxes up to the passage of this act, and up to the time when a general law could be passed under which these taxes could be collected, that this act and existing laws should remain in force." Now let us see if this is true: whether the act of July 1, 1872, repealed the act of March 23, 1872; whether the general revenue law passed July 1 provides for the difficulties that existed at the time of the passage of the act of March 23, and called for that act. It is the general revenue law, passed July 1, 1872, that enables the cities of this State, and counties not under township organization, to collect taxes due and unpaid for 1871, and previously. This information we must, of course, get from that general law. We can get it in no other place. Upon a careful examination of that law, we will find first, by Section 85, "That no taxes are to be assessed upon real estate until the year 1873." Perhaps, before going into that subject, the Court had better run over

THIS ACT OF JULY 1,

and see whether it does not support the Court in the assertion made in the opening, that it was a complete system for the assessment and collection of all taxes, of every name and nature. There is no other law, taking the general law for our guide, for the collection of municipal taxes, except according to the provisions of that law when it takes effect. Section 67, of Meyer's edition, provides "That the books for the assessment of property in the counties not under township organization shall be made up by Congressional townships," etc. "In counties under township organization said books shall be made to correspond with the organized townships. Separate books shall be made for the assessment of property and the collection of taxes and special assessments thereon within the corporate limits of cities, towns and villages, forecordered by the County Board."

Section 67 provides for the whole subject matter; it covers the whole ground; all kinds of taxes must be subject to that section.

Section 69 provides that the County Clerk shall cause such assessment books—that is, the books that include the property of counties not under township organization, counties under township organization, and separate books for the taxes and special assessments of municipalities. "Said clerk shall cause such assessment books, and all books necessary to be used by the Assessor in the assessment of real and personal property, to be in readiness for delivery on or before the 1st of May in each year."

Section 72 provides for the assessment by Assessors and Deputy Assessors, until provision is made by law for the election of a County Assessor under township organization. "The County Board in said county shall annually appoint some suitable and competent person County Assessor, and the person so appointed shall hold his office for a year, and be subject to all the fines and penalties provided for in this act." It not only provides the mode but provides the officer by whom the assessment shall be made.

Section 122 provides that the proper authorities of towns, townships, districts, and incorporated cities, towns, and villages, shall annually, on or before the second Tuesday in August, certify to the County Clerk the several amounts they require to be raised by taxation. This is including the taxes of municipalities.

Section 134 provides that "In counties not under township organization, said books shall be made up by Congressional townships," and "separate books may be made for the collection of all taxes within the corporate limits of cities, towns, and villages."

Section 126 provides that "All State and county taxes shall be extended by the respective County Clerks upon the property in their counties, upon the valuation produced by the equalization and assessment of property by the State Board of Equalization. Town, district, village, city, and other taxes, shall also be extended against such assessed and equalized valuation of property within their respective jurisdictions."

It seems to me that these sections are sufficient to show that it was the intention of the Legislature, unqualifiedly, that this general law should be an authority for the assessment and collection of all kinds of taxes. If that is so, then the power granted to cities, towns, and villages, previous to the adoption of the new Constitution, for the assessment and collection of taxes and special assessments, is necessarily repealed by implication.

THE NEXT QUESTION IS:

Can the object intended by the act of March 23, as to the assessment and collection of taxes, mentioned in the application now made, be obtained under any general law thereafter passed? "the language being 'Until the object can be obtained under a general revenue law, hereafter to be passed by the General Assembly.'" We have seen that this would be entirely impracticable, if not utterly impossible; hence we must conclude that the act of March 23 is still in force for the purpose of this application, and that this application is properly made under that act. And the Court is further of opinion that all the proceedings for the assessment and collection of taxes required in this application should be in substantial compliance with the laws existing at the time of the passage of the act of March 23—that that act does not change such existing laws. In this view, can the tax of 1871, and previous taxes, be assessed and collected under the act of July 1, 1872? Manifestly they could not.

Section 33 of the act provides: "All real property in this State subject to taxation under this act, including real estate becoming taxable for the first time, shall be listed to the owners thereof, by such owners, their agents, County Clerks, or Assessors, or the County Board, and assessed for the year 1873, and yearly thereafter, with reference to the amount owned on the 1st day of May in each year, including all property purchased on that day." It would seem to me to be

SUFFICIENT FOR THE PURPOSE

of this argument, to simply quote that section, for, if there is no power to list any real estate for any year previous to 1873, of course the authority to assess and collect would be wanting. But let us see if there is not something further in this act that would render it impracticable, if not utterly impossible, to collect these taxes (for which application is now made) under the act of July 1.

With reference next to Section 97. "The County Board, at a meeting to be held for the purpose contemplated in this section, on the second Monday in July, annually, after the return of the assessment books, shall first assess," etc. "on the second Monday of July, annually, after the return of the assessment books." Now this act does not take effect by virtue of any provision within itself, or by virtue of the Constitution, until July 1, 1872, and it would be utterly impossible for the County Board to perform that duty for the tax of 1871. That is one of the requirements for the assessment books.

Section 98 provides, "That on or before the 15th day of July," ten days after the act took effect, "annually, it shall be the duty of County Clerks, upon the receipt of the assessment books, to make out and transmit to the Auditor an abstract of the assessment of property, showing the number, value, and average value of each kind of enumerated property," etc. It would be utterly impracticable and impossible for that officer to perform that duty for any tax in relation to 1871, or any previous tax.

Section 121 provides, "The County Boards of the respective counties, shall, annually, at the September session, determine the amount of all taxes to be raised for county purposes, the aggregate amount of which shall not exceed the rate of seventy-five cents on each one hundred dollars' valuation of property."

In Section 122, "The proper authorities of towns, townships, districts, and incorporated cities, towns and villages, shall, annually, on or before the second Tuesday in August, certify to the County Clerk the several amounts which they require to be raised by taxation."

Now, the information as to

THE AMOUNT OF TAX NECESSARY

does not come to the officers of incorporated cities, towns and villages until the second Tuesday in August, and it would be utterly futile for the officers to attempt to make any assessment for 1871, or previous taxes under this act.

The fourth question that arises is as to the sufficiency of the return of the City Collector to the County Treasurer, it having been argued that, before the Court could admit the return in evidence, it must appear that the warrants were in the hands of the Collector. The Court can see no difficulty in showing that the statement in writing—the return—made to the County Treasurer by the City Collector is prima facie evidence of the facts necessary to enable the Court to pronounce judgment. It was argued that the Court ought to resist this attempt of the Legislature to prescribe what should not be in the mind of the Court; but I believe, if I have read

THE HISTORY OF JURISPRUDENCE

aright, that it is the habit of Legislatures to fix rules of evidence—to change the common law on the subject of evidence, and fix there rules in accordance with the will and mind of the Legislature. It is not the first instance in which official documents have been made evidence, and, I believe, in a great many cases, conclusive evidence of facts, thereby prohibiting the Court from admitting testimony in contradiction of that document, or to hold any other to be the fact than is shown by that document. But this one goes to the extent of providing that a certain official report or document shall be prima facie evidence, and I think that the Court does not give away any of its dignity by holding that that clause of the law is in operation, and in accordance with the duties of legislators.

THE POINT WAS MADE

by counsel for the city, on the subject as to whether the warrant should be in the hands of the Collector previous to the admission of this report as evidence, that it was not necessary that the report should show the fact, and, manifestly so, if the report was prima facie evidence of everything necessary to give the Court jurisdiction, and to enable the Court to pronounce judgment. If the Court should hold hereafter that it was necessary that the warrants should be in the hands of the Collector to enable him to make the report, then, as a matter of course, the city would be under the necessity of showing the fact. And any statement in the report other than is required by the statute is evidently, as maintained by the counsel for the city, not evidence before the county for any purpose. He (the Collector) is required to do a certain specific thing. Under Section 6 of the act of March 23, he is required "to return a list of the real estate on which taxes and special assessments, levied or assessed by the municipal or other authorities, shall have become delinquent." That is all: he is required to return "a list of the real estate on which taxes and special assessments have been levied or assessed by such municipal or other authorities shall have become delinquent,"—a list of the delinquent lands or town lots.

THE QUESTION THAT MR. SHOREY RAISED

in reference to including special assessments in this application, and as to whether all special assessments should not be collected (that was the substance of his argument) under the act in reference to the subject of eminent domain. If I understand him correctly, his argument was that the act in relation to eminent domain, passed at the last session of the Legislature, repealed all laws for the collection of special assessments, and all special assessments must be collected under the provisions and by the authority granted in that act. It seemed to me at the time, and has always since the new Constitution was adopted, that the Convention intended that there should be a line of distinction drawn between the taking of money for public improvements, such as special assessments for the improvement of streets, and the taking of other property; for instance, the taking of a portion of a man's property for the purpose of opening a street. There is a distinction between assessing contiguous property for the improvement of a street, and taking of the property itself to open the street, and the new Constitution has provided authority in the Legislature. It seems to me clear that the General Assembly must invest the corporate authorities of cities, towns, and villages with power to make local improvements by special assessment, or by special taxation of contiguous property, or otherwise. There is nothing in that section that would authorize incorporated cities, towns, or villages to take land, but it does seem to me to distinctly authorize them to make special assessments for local improvements; and thereby, as I think, to class special assessments with general taxes. I do not doubt the argument to the contrary—that special assessments, and, in fact, all taxes, or moneys or property taken by the public for public uses, is referable, in some degree, to

THE RIGHT OF EMINENT DOMAIN.

There is no doubt as to that; but the Supreme Court have distinctly stated,—have not said in terms, but by implication,—that in the collection of general taxes all parties would have the right to be heard before a jury. Nor have they said in terms, in the Rich case, that, when special assessments were made, that they should have the right of trial by jury. That case is based upon the idea that property is being condemned, and in all such cases there can be no question of the right of trial by jury.

It is necessary to dispose of this question now, because the objection went to the notice. If special assessments were not to be collected in this way, under this statute, then they must be included in the notice, and added to the general taxes, so that the taxpayer could tell what the general taxes were, and what his special assessments were; and it would be a good objection. If this subject of assessment is referable entirely to the act in relation to eminent domain, it would be a fatal objection to the notice,—that no special assessments were included in it and added to the general tax; because the citizen would have a right to trial by jury as to whether the special assessment had been properly made, and not have the right of trial by jury as to general taxes; and that being shown to be so, the citizen, or even the officer himself, if furnished with the books, could not tell what the special assessments were or the general taxes were. The objection would certainly have been fatal, and hence it is necessary for the Court to dispose of this question at this stage of the proceedings in order to clear the notice from that objection.

As to the right of the city to direct the City Collector to fix the time in which to make his return to the County Treasurer, it is manifest that no express right was given by the Legislature to any city, or incorporated town or village of this State, to direct the time of such return. It would be an absurdity to suppose that the Legislature had a year ago given authority to any given city or class of cities to make a return that has to be provided for by some after-act of the Legislature. Hence

THE CONCLUSION IS INEVITABLE

that, if any cities or towns in the State had this right under the Act of March 23, it must be by implication, resulting from the authority already granted—the necessary result.

Now, while it may be true that there is a distinction in the charters of towns, and villages, and cities of this State, as to such authority, yet that distinction is only as to the degree of authority and not as to the authority itself. We found in the arguments, and in the cases presented, that some cities and towns had the right to collect taxes in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States and of this State. That was a very broad power—an unlimited power, so far as was within the domain of the Legislature. The Legislature granted to those cities entire authority to collect taxes in their own way. In another class of cities and villages, the authority was somewhat restricted; yet it was argued by counsel that they had the right to direct this return. In still another class presented, the authority was somewhat more restricted; and yet it was argued that they had the right to make the return. Now,

WHAT DO WE FIND IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO

that is different from these others except in the degree of authority? We find that the Common Council had the authority to make such rules and regulations for the government of the Collector and other officers of the city as they might deem best, by ordinance. But counsel argued that the city had no right to make a rule that was in conflict with the charter itself; that is to say that the city had no right to direct the Collector to make a return to the County Treasurer, because the charter provided that the Collector should make application for judgment to some court of general jurisdiction. Now let us see how that difficulty is avoided. Suppose we read the charter as it exists now in law. How is that? Let us read. The charter as it stands to-day, instead of the provision requiring the City Collector to make application for judgment to some court of general jurisdiction, reads: "The City Collector shall make return," etc., "to the County Treasurer." That is manifestly the effect of the law as it stands,—that this provision of the act of March 23, 1872, is for the purposes of the objects of that act incorporated in the charter of the City of Chicago, requiring that the City Collector shall make this return to the County Treasurer. There is no such requirement in the act of July 1, 1872, because that act does not contemplate that there is any such officer as City Collector, as such, but requires the "District Collector" to make return to the County Treasurer, and mentions the time when he shall do it. And this District Collector is the collector of the city taxes. Now, if the charter reads in that way, if that is the present condition of the charter, can it be doubted, leaving out the requirement of the Collector to apply to some court of general jurisdiction, that the City Council would have the right to make this additional rule for the City Collector in regard to taxes, included in this application? I think not. I think it would be doing violence to the manifest intention of the Legislature to hold otherwise. It was objected also that this rule, if the city had the authority to make it, should be a general rule, and not be a special ordinance for a given return. That is, I think, entirely within the province of the city. If they desire to make a general rule upon the subject they can do so. If they desire to make a special rule for a given return, they can do so, and I think in this case it was peculiarly apt and proper to make it a special one. The charter under which they were acting, was a temporary one; the act of March 23 is temporary in its provisions, and is to be temporary in its existence; and, manifestly, it would not have been more appropriate, at least, for them to have made a general rule, to last for all coming time.

It was argued that the

REPEAL OF THE CITY CHARTER BY IMPLICATION

operated so as to make all proceedings, up to the time of that repeal, utterly null and void; in other words, the proposition is stated that, when a statute is repealed, all matters and proceedings under it, not closed and disposed of by judicial order or decree, should be null and void; and that the provisions of the act of March 23, or, rather, the Constitution itself, repealing the authority of the City Collector to make his return and application to some court of general jurisdiction, operated as a partial repeal of the city charter, under which these proceedings have been had, and the proceedings not having been closed, that they should all fall to the ground, and the proceedings commence de novo.

The Court has already stated that this application, and all the previous proceedings, should be in substantial compliance with the act of March 23, 1872, and the existing laws at that time. Now, up to the taking effect of the act of July 1, 1872, the existing laws were in full force. We find in the repealing clause of the act of July 1, 1872, a saving clause,—"The repeal of said acts, and parts of acts, shall not be construed to impair any right existing, or affect any proceeding pending at the time this act shall take effect; but all proceedings for the assessment of any tax, or the collection of any tax or special assessment then remaining incomplete, may be completed pursuant to the provisions of this act." Now it is argued as against

THAT SAVING CLAUSE,

and its application to the case at bar, that there were no rights vested, and that there were no proceedings commenced previous to the taking effect of the act of July 1, 1872. It seems to me that the city had rights. It was said it was a mere power,—a power to assess and enforce the payment of taxes. I do not think it could be maintained seriously that this is a naked power. The corporation of the City of Chicago had vested rights. The city was under obligations to protect the citizen, both in his liberty and his property with adequate protection. They had furnished that protection; the public, if you please, had furnished that protection, and they had a right to have the taxes paid, as well as the authority to enforce the payment. And hence, in that view, the saving clause would apply: "It shall not be construed to impair any right existing." I think clearly there were rights existing on the 1st of July, 1872, and existing laws at that time, which latter law this act we are now discussing repeals. Hence, whatever rights the city had at that time were saved by this clause.

THE WORD "PROCEEDINGS"

has been considerably discussed, and an attempt made to confine the statutory meaning of the word to "judicial proceedings"; and hence it was agreed that there was no proceeding pending at the time the act of July 1, 1872, took effect—that the notice was published subsequent to that time, and that the application under this act was made subsequent to that time. But it seems to me the reading of the section containing the saving clause itself would be sufficient to show what the Legislature intended by using the word "proceeding." "The repeal of said acts and parts of acts shall not be construed to impair any existing right or affect any proceeding at the time this act shall take effect; but all proceedings for the assessment of any tax" (evidently referring to every act that had been performed by the ministerial officer in the assessment of taxes), "or collection of any tax or special assessment," (having reference to the act of the ministerial officer in the collection of taxes and assessment), "then remaining incomplete, may be completed under the provisions of this act." So that we see that the saving clause applies to the rights of the city that had then become vested, and also to the sustaining of the proceeding then incomplete, and saved them from the effect of the repealing clause.

And I think it further evident, from all that has been said, that

THE WORD "MAY"

may be applied, pursuant to the provisions of this act, as directorial; because, if the Court should hold that that little word meant "shall," there could be no proceeding under any other act, as the Court has already seen that it is utterly impossible to proceed under this act.

There were some minor questions raised as to the notice and affidavit, which the Court has not had time to consider fully. The objection was made by Mr. Shorey that the affidavit was not in compliance with the law of 1869. I see no difference between the affidavit required by the act of 1869 and the affidavit attached to the record, except this: "That it is a true and correct record of the delinquent lands"—the town lots, real estate—"within the City of Chicago"; while the statute says, "within the County of ——." But for the words "in said county, the following," it seems to me that it is in substantial compliance with the law.

IN CONCLUSION

I see here something that the Court overlooked in relation to the effect of the repealing clause. The objection was made that the repealing clause only relates to acts expressly repealed. It has been seen before, from what the Court has said, that the acts expressly repealed by this act are to be taken in conjunction with the act of March 23, 1872, in determining the process of assessment and collection; and hence it is not necessary that it should refer to any other except the acts expressly repealed.

I believe that disposes of all the objections that were made. The question as to the want of the signature of the Mayor to the ordinance is one to be determined by evidence, and not by any authorities that have been submitted to the Court.

Several of the counsel asked the Court to explain one or two points which seemed to be obscure, and, after he had done so, the objections which have been filed were taken up. Three or four were disposed of, when the Court adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

A HASTY REMOVAL.

An Interesting Question Raised in Judge Farwell's Court.

Can a Railroad Company Be Compelled to Accept Condemned Real Estate at a Certain Time?

In April last, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company wished to acquire, by purchase, four lots on the northwest corner of Carroll and Halsted streets, for railroad purposes. Three Commissioners were appointed, in accordance with the law, to condemn the property. They heard the testimony of the owners, Thomas Giermon, Joseph Ree, Roger Mears, and Jacob Barth, who carried on the boiler-making business in a building on the premises, and of others, and made their award: Value of land, $15,000; improvements, $3,800; removing tools, etc., $200; that, if possession was retained three months, no damage should accrue; if two months, the damages were to be $1,600; three months, $3,200. The report was filed; no exception was taken to it, and the customary ten days' hearing having expired, it was confirmed. Subsequently Mr. Waughop, representing the defendants, came into the Circuit Court (Farwell, J.) and made a motion for an order for the Railroad Company to show cause why they should not pay the amount awarded by the Commissioners. Yesterday morning Judge Farwell refused to enter the order. He said, as he understood it, the owners of the property had concluded to remove at once, although the Railroad Company had not called upon them for possession, nor taken the steps which the statute directs should be taken in order to get possession, paying the amount of the award and getting an order of the Court. The defendants had thought it advisable to vacate at once, and call for the entire amount of the award to be given in case they did not remain on the premises without stopping to inquire if an award of that kind was legal or not; whether damages of that description (for removal) were proper damages. He would not pass upon this question, but considered the meaning of the Commissioners plain. They meant, if the Railroad Company took possession of the property at once, they ought to pay the full amount; but if they did not take possession, and the defendants retained it one or two months, they were to be allowed a certain sum; if three months, nothing. He did not think the defendants had the liberty to say, without application on the part of the Railroad Company, "We do not want to retain possession; we want you to take this property sooner than you want to take it. We choose to make you take it, and let you have it at once, and, therefore, claim the damages which the Commissioners think we are entitled to by reason of the vacation." This, the Court thought, was a departure from the intent of the Commissioners. They must have considered that it would inflict loss upon the defendants to break up and remove their business at once; but if they retained possession of the premises only two or three months, the loss would decrease rapidly, they having opportunity to secure another place. If the Railroad Company had said, "We want immediate possession, and you must make preparations to remove at once, as we want the premises in one, two, or three months," then there would have been some excuse for the defendant's moving. He did not think the vacation was fair and just, and therefore declined to grant the order asked for by defendants' counsel. The defendants still retain possession, and had not offered to leave until the money was paid.

Mr. Waughop said the Railroad Company could have had possession just as soon as the award was made; they were ready to surrender at any moment if the amount was paid.

The Court. If the question of nominal damages were raised, I seriously doubt whether that part of the award could be enforced. The Commissioners decided that the damages for the land were so much, and for the improvements so much; but it is questionable whether the remainder is not surplusage. The sum specified was to be awarded in case the defendants held on for a while, and the others permitted them to do so. I do not think it was for the defendants to say, "We choose to be damaged." If the Railroad Company had demanded possession, or taken steps to secure possession, that would have altered the case. The damages were awarded with a view that the parties wanted to hold on as long as they could; they have not done it, and I do not think they are entitled to the money.

Mr. Waughop said the award had been accepted upon condition that it was confirmed, and had been made final by the Court. For the Court now to give a construction of the award different from the letter, placed him in an awkward position.

The Court. You retain possession yet. This award does not give you any money for damages as long as you retain possession.

Mr. Waughop. Are we not entitled to these damages?

The Court. I do not say so; the time is not out yet. You have retained possession a certain amount of time.

Mr. Waughop. We have not retained possession at all. We have placed the premises at their disposal. We have vacated it; everything is removed.

The Court. Have you given them possession?

Mr. Waughop. We have laid it before them, but they declined.

The Court. You asked for the payment of the money?

Mr. Waughop. We told them we wanted them to comply with the award.

The Court. That is the very point.

Mr. Waughop. That is what we are entitled to. The Court cannot interfere between these parties when the law fixes the conditions upon which they can take the property. The law says they may have the property upon the payment of the money.

The Court. They have not taken the steps which the statute points out. The statute says, "Upon paying the amount of money specified," they are entitled to possession. They have not taken those steps.

Mr. Waughop. The first time we tendered the premises, nothing was said about the award—merely, "take possession."

The Court. It was not so stated to me. If there is any dispute about the facts, I shall allow affidavits to be filed to show the facts.

Mr. Waughop. I told the Court we were entitled to damages, and if they had moved to take possession, we would ask for payment.

The Court. I understood you to say you were not fools enough to give the Railroad Company possession without getting the money. If the Railroad Company takes any steps before the expiration of the three months, I think they ought to pay the sum which the award gives; but I do not think it is proper for you, after having got the award, on the ground of suffering damage by removal, to insist upon moving suddenly, and getting the award.

Mr. Waughop. We are bound to do it. An individual has no chance against a Railroad Company.

The Court. I think it meets the views of the men who made the award.

Mr. Waughop took exception to the ruling of the Court.

Obituary.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—John Helmer, for many years Cashier of the Western Union Telegraph Company, died to-day, aged 51.

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 10.—The death of N. D. Curtis, of apoplexy, is announced here to-day, by telegraph from Hartford, Conn., where he had been taken for treatment for softening of the brain. Mr. Curtis was for many years a leading banker of this city, and occupied a high position in society.

Base Ball.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 10.—In a base ball game to-day the Bostons scored 11 and the Baltimores 11. The game was an exhibition game, and was called at the end the fifth inning.

ROTARY VS. PISTON.

Why the City Authorities Concluded to Buy Silsby Steamers.

Wherein the Rotary Surpass the Piston Engines.

What Mayor Medill's Experience Teaches Him.

At the Council meeting of Monday, the following preamble and resolution were presented by Ald. McGrath, and adopted by the Council:

WHEREAS, The use of rotary machinery has been condemned by those most competent to judge of its worth and merit; and

WHEREAS, The City Comptroller has made, or is about to make, a purchase of three inferior rotary steam engines, notwithstanding the Council has made the appropriation for a better class of engines, thereby agreeing to pay for machinery which, in all probability, would be dear if the city were to receive them as a gift; and

WHEREAS, There has been apparently no improvement made in our Fire Department since October last that would render the city more secure against a repetition of that dreadful calamity; and

WHEREAS, It is the duty of the Common Council, as well as the Board of Fire and Police Commissioners, to see that the most approved apparatus for extinguishing fires be purchased, and also to see that an additional supply of water be furnished the Fire Department, so that there be no scarcity in case of a large fire; therefore,

Resolved, That a special Committee of this Council be appointed by the Chair, consisting of two Aldermen from each division of the city, whose duty it shall be to investigate the subject matter contained in the foregoing preamble, and report the result of their investigations to this Council at its next regular meeting.

Since, if these statements are correct, they are a serious charge against the officers intrusted with the purchase of the new engines, and if incorrect, a slur upon them which should not be passed by unnoticed, a reporter of THE TRIBUNE called upon the head of the City Government, who was known to be familiar with the reasons which had induced the Board of Fire Commissioners to favor the purchase of rotary engines, and who approved of them. The Mayor, as usual, was in his office, and the following instructive dialogue took place between him and the searcher after knowledge:

Reporter. How much correctness is there, Mr. Mayor, in those broad statements made in Ald. McGrath's resolution relative to the proposed purchase of rotary steamers?

The Mayor. None at all. And before members of the Council indulge in such wholesale condemnation of the acts of city officers, it would be advisable for them to first ascertain some facts, and learn why the course they criticise has been pursued, and not assume that everything done is corrupt or foolish. Still, I am glad that the resolution has passed, since it will give the Board of Fire and Police Commissioners an opportunity to fully enlighten the Council on this subject.

R. Taking up these "whereases" in order, how is it as regards the statement that the use of rotary machinery has been condemned by the most experienced judges?

M. So far as the experience of the Board of Fire Commissioners is concerned, it is not precisely correct. They deny it, and so does the Comptroller, basing their denial on the comparative use of the engines and the cost of keeping them in repair. The city has now twelve piston, and five rotary, steamers, and we have had several years' experience of both, and have finally decided in favor of the rotaries—at all events, for the peculiar service for which we want to use these new ones.

R. What is that?

M. The purpose of the Board is to place them in the wooden part of the city. They are not intended to be located among the brick and stone buildings of the burnt district, but in those exposed portions which have hitherto been poorly supplied, and which, in the future, as in the past, endanger the chief business districts of the city. The Council appropriated $8,000 for the purchase of three Babcocks, a purely experimental engine, to be located in the wooden districts; these three rotaries will come inside of them, but outside the burnt district. As compared with the heavier engines used there, they are like light-horse to dragoons. They are drawn by a span of horses, and can be taken over unpaved streets at any season of the year. They are to be employed in dealing with fires in wooden one and two-story buildings, where flames spread rapidly, and where the chief point is to have an engine on the spot as early as possible. If we can prevent the spread of fire among the frames in the West Division we have taken a great step toward the protection of the entire city. We have now an abundance of machinery to deal with any fire that is likely to break out in the South Division.

R. What is the advantage of these rotaries, as far as use is concerned?

M. We had a trial about a week ago between a third-class Latta engine, two of our own third-class piston engines, and the rotary engine Waubansia, with the following result: On the horizontal throw the Latta did a little better than any of the others, but on the perpendicular throw, which is the real test, the rotary was ahead, both in the single and double streams. We all observed, too, that she threw her column of water higher, without breaking into spray, than the others. The steady flow of the water carried the column much higher without breaking than with the piston engines, the vibrations of which break up the stream much sooner. The new and improved Silsby rotaries, superior to any hitherto made, excel the piston engines in the following respects: There are no valves to get out of order, as in the piston, and no sliding cams or eccentrics which are liable to get out of order. They are easier on hose than the pistons, because there is no jerking of the water, but a steady, uniform, quiet flow, and the hose lying perfectly still on the ground, and not being damaged by friction. The engine itself stands still, and does not have that jumping, throbbing motion you always see in the piston. They run with less steam, doing the same amount of work with twenty to thirty fewer pounds, thereby saving that much strain. It has heretofore been a serious objection to the rotaries, that the cogs would wear out by friction and leak water; but this is overcome in the new Silsby engines by the packing used in the ends of the long cogs, which are also kept close and tight by a steel spring, which holds the face of the revolving cylinder close against the case, so that they run a year without any repairing. Nor do they burst hose under the same degree of pressure as the piston engines, owing to the even and steady flow of the water. There are no dead centres to be passed over, while, at every stroke of a reciprocating pump, the water is jerked through the pipe and gives the hose a sudden wrench, which splits it to pieces. Every engineer knows that it is not half as difficult for the pipemen to handle hose connected with a rotary as with a piston engine. It can be carried up stairs more easily, and be held steadier.

R. And now as to the comparative cost?

M. We have the reports of the Fire Commissioners and Marshal from the 31st of March, 1871, to the 31st of March, 1872, which give the following results: During the first year's test, the rotaries cost, for repairs, $3.15 for each hour's actual work, and the pistons $20.33. In the second year the rotaries cost $3.04, and the pistons, $13.12. In the last year, the rotaries cost $4.66, and the pistons $7.54, the average being for the rotaries, $4.22, and for the pistons, $12.90, or a difference of $8.67; showing it cost but one-third as much to keep them in repair as the others, while they always did as much execution, and sometimes more. When it comes to repairs, the flues of the rotaries are so arranged, that in case one of them is burst or weakened, or requires changing for any cause, it can be screwed out, and another slipped in, without labor or expense, while in the piston-machine it is necessary to take off the crown-sheet and strip the boiler down.

R. Did the Council specify the kind of engine it wanted purchased?

M. No. We simply designated two of the engines as third-class and one as second-class, but there was not enough money to buy piston engines with, while the amount to be paid for these three third-class rotaries is a little less than the best offers we had from two third-class piston engines of the best make, and we will nearly have enough money left to purchase a third-class piston engine.

R. Will this action of the Council necessarily stop the Comptroller from buying these engines?

M. Not at all. It is a mere matter of courtesy if he does. The Council appropriated the money and ordered the Board to proceed to buy three engines, leaving to it to determine what kind they shall be. The Board has settled on rotaries, and I agree with them. I think the Waubansia, a rotary, is the best third-class engine in the city, and has done more work than any other.

R. Now has there been any apparent improvement in the Fire Department since October?

M. I think there has. We have bought some miles of hose pipe. We have bought all the apparatus required, and all possible has been done with the money on hand, to increase the water supply. The new pumping engine will be at work in a few days; the three-foot main across to the South Side will be attached to the other pipes, and the building will be made as near fire proof as possible. We have certainly improved the appearance of the firemen, and the experience of the last nine months has shown that they put out fires very promptly; and when we get these three new engines, and scatter them through these outer wards, I think we can sleep with a reasonable degree of security, and without fear of disastrous fires.

THE C., B. & Q. R. R. CROSSING.

Meeting of the Railroad Committee of the Common Council To-Day.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The increase of traffic through the city, on the switch-track of the Illinois Central Railroad to the South Branch of the Chicago River (popularly known as "the Burlington Crossing at Sixteenth street"), has become such as to seriously interfere with the travel on the principal avenues and streets in the South Division of the city, and to greatly endanger life and property. This is a fact well known to the public, and to the officials of the roads using this track. Wise forethought, on the part of the city officials, in granting to the Illinois Central Railroad the privilege of laying this track, reserved the right to control the motive power to be used on it, and to make such restrictions, as the public welfare might, from time to time, require. The original design for which this privilege was granted has been so far transcended and the annoyance to the public, and especially so to the dwellers near this track, has become such, that steps have been taken to have the right reserved by Council enforced, with a view to the saving of life; the removing of the existing hindrance to traffic and travel of the large mass of people who throng these through avenues and streets; and to remove such unnecessary annoyance, by day and by night, as residents near this track are now subjected to.

Petitions, numerously signed by residents of the South Division most immediately interested, have been presented to the Council, asking,—as the easiest and best means of limiting what is now regarded, quite generally, as a nuisance,—the substitution of horse-power for steam-power between the South Branch of the river and the lake shore. With a view to observe, in good faith to the railroads using the track, the spirit of the agreement when the track was laid; and, on the other hand, to guard the public against abuses arising out of that privilege,—the Council has invited all parties interested to be present in the Council Chamber to-day at 3 o'clock, to hear the arguments for and against compliance with the request of the petitioners for the substitution of animal power, as in use in other cities, for steam power.

So impressed is the public mind with the necessity of the adoption of some means to remedy the existing evil, that the agitation which has been begun will only yield with the removal of the annoyance which aroused it. Such being the case, it becomes all to adopt such measures as shall not do injustice to either the public or the roads using the track for legitimate purposes. The mutual, reciprocal advantage to the city of the railroads, and of the city to the railroads, is of such recognized character as to render it essential that the notion of each should be characterized fully by a spirit of justice and comity. Believing and assuming such feeling and desire to exist on both sides, let us consider, in anticipation of to-day's meeting, the different methods that have been proposed to obviate the present annoyance, and to provide to the fullest extent for the future necessities of the growing traffic of these roads. It may be assumed that, as the right of way has been given the Illinois Central Railroad, and as this road has given certain privileges to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and that these cannot be withdrawn, and that the roads decline voluntarily to surrender the advantages given them, but will continue to use this track through the heart of the city the easiest, simplest, and most speedy way of doing justice to the public and to these roads is to make the substitution of horse-power obligatory on the roads, as the petitioners request. What would be the effect of this? The first consequence would be a diminution in the number of trains passing over the track, which the public believe now to be greatly in excess of the needs of the roads. It would obviate the using of the track for the making up of trains, now one of the greatest sources of annoyance. It would remove the danger to life of locomotives crossing these crowded thoroughfares, running over and killing people, and frightening horses, that destroy still more lives; and it would relieve residents along the road from the incessant annoyance, day and night, of the passing of locomotives, with puffing noise, and ringing of bells; or their standing on the track, and steam escaping with such force as to make night hideous. Such personal torment as results from the present conduct of the employes along the track, can only be appreciated by those who are so unfortunate as to live in proximity to the road. Such would be some of the gain resulting from this change to the public. Could it do harm to the roads? They have the means of reaching the lake shore farther south, through a less densely populated part of the city, by which all necessary freight cars could be transferred. The passenger cars could be taken across Sixteenth street by horses, as rapidly as they are now allowed to go by steam,—requiring only the additional time of a few minutes for the exchange of motive power at each end of the crossing, and the expense would be inconsiderable.

Would it not, however, be wiser to make such arrangement as would provide for all future needs of the roads, and construct a tunnel, beginning at such point west of the South Branch of the river, as would give a moderate grade to pass beneath the bed of the river, and, as it should approach the lake shore make a curve to the northward, so as to give but a moderate grade in ascending to their depots, if these roads should deem it essential to continue to have them on the lake front. The success that has attended the making of tunnels under the river seems to render it probable that a similar tunnel, extended on each side of the river far enough to give the necessary grade, could be made, and, if practicable, it would remove, for all time, the obstacles which it now seems so difficult to remove without detriment to some interests. The expense attending its construction, if divided between three such roads as the Illinois Central, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and the Michigan Central, would be insignificant, when compared with the advantage of having provision made for their traffic, however extensive the future might render it.

It has been suggested that some relief might be obtained by constructing viaducts over the principal avenues and streets, and sinking the track a few feet below its present grade. This plan would obviate the delays occurring from the standing of trains on the avenues and streets, or in passing by them; but it would not remove, but rather increase, the danger arising from the frightening of horses by locomotives passing beneath them, nor would it relieve the residents near the track from the noise and smoke of passing trains, whilst it would materially injure much valuable property in the vicinity of the viaducts.

Another method suggested to obviate the difficulty proposes the elevation of the track, as in the case of certain roads in London, where the tracks are laid on walls built to such height as to allow vehicles to pass through arches made at street-crossings; but such plans, even if it were practicable to adopt it, would give only partial relief, and the case of the viaducts, would greatly obstruct the view of the streets crossed by the elevation.

DIOCESAN CONVENTION.

First Day's Session of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Illinois.

MORNING SESSION.

The Diocesan Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church for the Diocese of Illinois assembled in the vestry of the Cathedral yesterday morning at 10:30 o'clock. At that hour the procession, consisting of the juvenile choristers, clergymen, and lay delegates, together with the Bishop, proceeded down the main aisle of the Cathedral to the altar, within the railing of which they took seats on either side, facing each other, when the opening services were proceeded with. The church was well filled by a large and attentive audience, and the services were of a highly impressive character. The opening sentences and general confession, as well as the prayer to the creed, were recited by the Rev. C. D. Dresser, of Carlinville, Ill.

Absolution was pronounced by the Bishop, the Right Rev. Henry J. Whitehouse.

The first lesson from Isaiah, Chapter 20, was read by the Rev. W. N. Reynolds, of Harlem.

The second lesson from the Epistle to the Ephesians, Chap. 14, was read by the Rev. E. Sullivan, Rector of Trinity Church, of this city.

The prayers after the creed were said by the Rev. Clinton Locke, pastor of Grace Church, Chicago.

The ante-communion services were conducted by the Bishop, who read the Gospel of Matthew 6–24, and he was assisted by the Rev. S. Chase, of Jubilee College, who read the Epistle for the 15th Sunday after Trinity.

The Convention sermon was preached by the Rev. Charles A. Gilbert, Rector of Christ Church, Joliet; after which the Holy Communion was administered by the clerical and lay delegates and members of Christian churches present.

The choral services were conducted by the Rev. Canon Knowles, as precentor; a young gentleman named F. C. Lutkin, who belongs to the choir, and has been specially trained by the Rev. Canon, presiding at the organ in an admirable manner.

The Bishop announced that he would deliver his annual address the same evening at 7:30.

The Convention then took a recess until 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention was called to order at 2 o'clock, Bishop Whitehouse in the chair.

The roll of clergymen entitled to seats in the Convention was then read by the Secretary, the Rev. Canon Knowles, and thirty-seven clergymen answered to their names, and thirty-one parishes sent lay delegates who answered to their names.

On motion, the Rev. Canon Knowles was elected Secretary, and Rev. E. H. Hill Assistant Secretary of the Convention.

On motion, C. R. Larrabee was re-elected Treasurer by acclamation.

The Bishop announced the following standing committees:

Incorporation of Parishes—Rev. E. Sullivan, Henry Stryker, and H. H. Candee.

Finance—Rev. F. M. Gregg, E. M. Clarke, S. Wilkinson.

Privilege—Rev. J. J. Holcomb, James G. Wright, H. B. Steele.

Legislation—Rev. Samuel Chase, Rev. George F. Chashman, Judge Treat, Mr. Townsend, L. B. Otis, S. C. Judd.

Extension of the Church—Rev. C. S. Abbott, Wm. B. Corbyn, D.D., Fred. Stahl, Dr. Jerome.

Unfinished Business—Rev. C. H. W. Stocking, Rev. J. H. Knowles, E. Taylor.

The Chair appointed as Inspectors of Elections: For clerical deputies, Rev. H. J. Perry, Mr. Sherman. For lay delegates, Rev. J. L. Steel, A. H. Elwood. For clerical deputies, Rev. March Chase, Rev. W. W. Estabrook, H. H. Candee. For lay deputies, Rev. John Wilkinson, C. Comstock. Trustees of Diocese—Rev. P. Arbedson, Rev. James Corsell, John Moss, George Gardner.

The Convention took a recess until 7 p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention assembled in the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul at 7:30 o'clock last evening, to hear the annual address, delivered by the Right Rev. Henry J. Whitehouse, Bishop of the Diocese of Illinois.

The business of the evening was inaugurated by the singing of the hymn "Sun of My Soul," which was followed by the chant, "Cantate Domino," by the choristers. The Nicine Creed was then repeated to the chant of the Greek Church. Prayers were offered for the clergy, the Bishop, and the Convention, after which the prayer of St. Chrysostom was read.

The delivery of the annual address consumed two hours, after which the Doxology was sung, the closing benediction administered, and the recessional hymn, "God, Who Madest Earth and Heaven," was given while the clergymen and congregation vacated the sacred edifice.

After morning prayer, commencing at 10 o'clock to-day, the several subjects embraced within the Bishop's address will be considered and referred to special committees.

THE "PUT" HOLDERS.

Meeting of the Victims of the Chandler, Pomeroy & Co. Oat Corner.

A meeting of privileged members of the Board of Trade, holding claims against the firm of Chandler, Pomeroy & Co., arising from the disastrous venture of those gentlemen in the oat-corner industry, was held yesterday afternoon in the Directors' room, for the purpose of aggregating their claims, and taking action looking toward their collection. It will be understood that the would-be corner of oats have ignored all claims against them on their oat ventures, but admitted their liabilities with reference to wheat, in their bankruptcy proceedings against them. But the gentlemen who had "puts" on oats were not thus to be bamboozled. On the contrary, supposing that their aggregate claims were about a million dollars, they strenuously protested against being ignored so utterly. Hence the meeting. Inside the room were from twenty to thirty gentlemen, in all the dignity of parliamentary decorum. Around the door was a heathenish crowd, vociferating in Board of Trade vernacular, and apparently quite at a loss to express themselves intelligently to an outsider, or exhibit any fraction of the good and virtuous demeanor of their brethren within.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. J. M. Wallace, and Mr. George M. Haw appointed to fill the Chair.

A few brief sentences explained the situation in a manner suited to the capacity of the meeting, when Mr. B. nearly promptly moved the appointment of a committee of three to secure the names of the holders of "puts," and a legal gentleman to prosecute them before the Bankruptcy Court.

The questions as to who would remunerate the legal gentleman, and who the legal gentleman might, in the face of certain contingencies, prove to be, occupied eight and one-half minutes, when the vote of the "privileged put holders," and the still more privileged outsiders, decided the carrying of the motion.

The committee is composed of Messrs. W. Young, Spruance, and B. F. Lincoln.

The meeting adjourned subject to the call of these distinguished gentlemen.

An Unaccountable Defalcation.

CINCINNATI, September 10.—A Chronicle's special says: An examination of the treasury of Wayne County, O., Saturday, revealed a defalcation of $25,000, J. R. Kock, the Treasurer, could give no satisfactory account of the disappearance of the money. He has turned over his property to his bondsmen, but it is inadequate to cover his defalcation.

THE GERMANIA ASSESSMENTS.

The Question of the Liability of Policy-Holders for Unexpired Premiums Reviewed.

A Test Case—Is Bankruptcy a Set-Off for Prospective Indebtedness.

Trial Before Judge Porter—Verdict for the Full Amount Claimed.

The trial in Judge Porter's Court (Superior—Law) of the test case of Germania Mutual Fire Insurance Company v. Lonar, a policy-holder, to recover the amount of his policy premium for five years, amounting to $300, for which he had, according to practice, given notes, which case has been before the Supreme Court for some time, and the progress of which has been watched with considerable interest, came to an end yesterday. The defendant is only one among 800, or more, who have failed or absolutely refused to pay their assessments, whether for one year or five years. The defendants have held the ground that the Company had become totally demoralized and disorganized by the October fire, and that it is unable to carry out the engagements in respect of which the assessments were made and notes given; that, therefore, they were released from liability, and, in the particular case of the defendant before the Court, further, that the Company had not delivered to him due notice of the assessment, as required by the by-laws of the Company. Evidence was heard before the jury chosen, up to yesterday morning, which established the facts that defendant was a policy-holder in the Company; that he had given notes for the sum of $300, in payment for a policy of insurance to run for a term of five years, which had already been in existence one year; that the company had duly assured the defendant in the said sum, and complied with the by-laws as regards the delivery of notice of said assessment, and that defendant refused to pay. The defendant urged that he had not received notice as required by the by-laws, and that if he had he was not liable to pay the full assessment, but a pro rata sum.

The Court having made inquiries, with the view of limiting the line of examination pursued by the defence, and having several times been obliged to overrule questions, intimated to the counsel the line he was at liberty and ought to pursue.

Mr. Parks was understood to explain that the company had lost 95 per cent of its assets by fire, that it was consequently unable to pay its creditors, that its chief creditors were the class now being sued, who, although they could only receive their proportion of the 5 per cent remaining in the treasury in case of a claim arising under their policies, were expected to pay dollar for dollar into the coffers of the company.

The Court did not see how that would affect a note given to the company for a certain sum of money actually due and payable, or how it could affect a specific agreement, previously made between the company and the defendant.

Mr. Parks did not reply to this, but enlarged on the view that, even setting aside the question of pro rata payments on both sides, the time to run, the unexpired term of the four-year period should be allowed for in a case like this, where a company ceased to be able to perform its obligations.

Mr. Barber, counsel for the company, said his learned friend had no right to presume that the company would be unable to perform its contracts. The company was going on and doing business, and the counsel must treat the argument from that point of view.

The evidence was permitted to proceed, and, upon closing, Mr. Parks addressed the jury at considerable length. He relied much on the by-laws of the company, which required an absolute service by post, or by messenger, of all notices of assessment. There was a total absence of conclusive evidence on that point, and his case was that defendant had never been so served. He stated that the other side relied on laws passed in the time of the Georges, and before that, when feudal service existed, when Nabobs of land-owners drove with the whip, through the field, their unserviceable serfs, as, indeed, they are in the habit of doing, to this very day, with the unhappy Irish, and with other European slaves.

Mr. Barber answered. He urged the jury to consider that the by-laws of the company did not specify that, in case of failure to deliver notices, the notices should be considered void. The fact was that the duty of the Secretary ceased when he placed the notices in post or in the hands of the messenger of the Company. The messenger of the Company was as much the agent of the policy-holder, in a mutual company, as of the official, and the default lay with both sides equally. He felt satisfied the jury would give him a verdict.

The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, and damages were fixed at $300.

Defendant gave notice of his intention to take a new trial, and the proceedings closed.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Condition of the Schools—Contracts for the Third Avenue Building Awarded—A $60,000 Structure.

An adjourned meeting of the Board of Education was held at the High School building last evening, President King in the Chair. There were present Inspectors Hesing, Prussing, Stone, Sheldon, Reynolds, Calkins, Runyan, Wilce, Hambleton, Goggin, Busse, and Richberg.

Inspector Wilce moved that the east half of the Jones School lot, corner of Clark and Harrison street, be leased, two years' rent to be paid in advance. After some discussion, the matter was referred to the Committee on School Fund Property.

Superintendent Pickard stated that all the schools were well attended and everything was running smoothly. In the outer districts there was not room enough in the building for the pupils. Every seat was occupied, and, in some districts, three or four hundred children were seeking admission. He thought temporary buildings should be furnished for their accommodation.

The Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds reported that they had received and opened several bids for the work on the Harrison Street and Third Avenue School. The Council appropriated $40,000, but on account of the high price of labor and material, the building, which is to be four stories high, would cost $60,000. They recommended that the following contracts be awarded: For masonry, to Charles Moore, for $26,500; carpentering, to J. Magee for $23,047; glazing and painting, to Morey & Watson, for $1,675; plumbing and gas fitting to P. Nacy, for $575; sewers, &c., to J. P. Dickey, for $375. Total, $52,270.

A general talk on the subject of school houses then ensued. The necessity for school buildings at Western avenue and Harrison street, Wentworth avenue and Thirty-third street and at the North Side rolling mills, was conceded, but on account of the price of building materials and labor it was thought not best to take any definite action at present.

The Board then adjourned.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE STONE.

The Acting Secretary of the Treasury Tells Why the Custom House Stone Costs More than the Chamber of Commerce Material.

In reply to a letter from Mayor Medill with reference to the price paid for the stone to be used in the new Custom House, the following has been received from Wm. A. Richardson, Acting Secretary of the Treasury:

Hon. J. Medill, Mayor:

SIR: Your letter of Aug. 31, enclosing an editorial from THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, is received. In accordance with your request, I enclose herewith a tabulated copy of the various bids received, from which you will see that the three lowest bids were those of the Spoon River Company, D. Collis & Co., and John M. Mueller. The two lowest bidders did not conform to the requirements of the advertisement, which limited competition to such stones as had been tested by practical use in buildings for less than ten years. The department, however, had the samples submitted to chemical and mechanical tests, both of which showed conclusively that they were entirely unsuitable for use. I also desire to call your attention to the fact that Mr. Mueller's contract required him to furnish stone according to dimensions, and that the dimensions of the stones are far above those used in the Board of Trade building, averaging 60 feet each and reaching 200 feet. The Department is informed that the stones furnished for the Board of Trade building do not average over 20 cubic feet, and that the largest stones do not exceed 100 feet, and that there are but four of those dimensions. Taking these facts into consideration, the price paid is less than that paid for the stone in the Board of Trade building, and is much lower than is generally paid for stone of such unusual dimensions. Very respectfully,

WM. A. RICHARDSON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3, 1872.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

A Sad Accident.

About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a young Norwegian, named Andie Hanson, a hod-carrier employed by H. R. Williams, in the erection of the Schweizer Block, on the northeast corner of Madison and LaSalle streets, fell from the second story of that building, breaking his collar bone, injuring himself internally, and gashing his chest, neck, and face in a horrible manner. He was taken up insensible. A physician was immediately summoned, and both were hurried in a back to the wounded man's home, No. 192 North Sangamon street. The sufferer received the best of medical treatment and attention, but at a late hour little hope of his recovery was held.

Everything.

Hon. Ignatius Donnelly, of Minnesota, is in the city.

—This evening the Caledonian Rifles will parade in full dress for drill at their hall, No. 68 West Lake street.

—E. S. Wells, Esq., of this city, who has just returned from Europe, will deliver an address to-morrow evening, on the occasion of the dedication of the Washingtonian Home.

—A seedy-looking straight out Democrat, who gave the name of Blanton Duncan, was accommodated with a cell in the Madison Street Station, last night. He had the aspect of a bummer.

—During the month of August, 82,848 feet of plank walk, and 3,643 feet of stone side-walk, have been laid in the burnt district by the Board of Public Works.

—"What is strong drink doing for Chicago?" is the question to be discussed to-morrow evening at a public meeting in St. Paul's Methodist Church, on Maxwell street. Dr. N. S. Davis and other gentlemen will address the meeting.

—A man named John Fitzgerald, residing at the corner of Hope and Morgan streets, fell from the top of an omnibus, near the corner of Halsted street and Blue Island avenue, yesterday afternoon, and was considerably bruised.

—Dennis Mahoney, flagman at the railroad crossing, corner of Elizabeth and Kinzie streets, was run over by a locomotive at half-past 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and had his left leg broken above the ankle. The injured man resides at No. 75 Carroll street.

—Ferdinand Mueller, of No. 291 Centre avenue, was attacked by five men at the corner of Fisk and Lake streets, at half-past 1 o'clock yesterday morning, and robbed of $24 and a watch. Descriptions of the thieves are in the possession of the police.

—The alarm from Box 331, about 1 o'clock this morning, was caused by the discovery of fire in the Chicago Foundry, Nos. 105, 107, and 109 South Canal street, owned by F. Birney & Co. It originated in the boiler room. Loss about $500; insurance unknown.

—Arrangements for the First Course of Star Lectures have been so far completed that it is probable that a full list of those who will appear, with dates and subjects, will be made public to-morrow. The sale of season tickets will begin early next week.

—The Chicago Daily News has been changed from a morning to an evening paper. It is making things warm for the Post and Journal both in appearance and contents, and is getting ahead of them in local news, judging from its columns yesterday. The Evening News deserves to succeed.

—The great pigeon-shooting match between Bogardus and Kleinman, which comes off at Dexter Park to-morrow, is attracting the attention of all lovers of the trigger, and a large crowd will doubtless be in attendance. Shooting commences at 1 p. m. Pools will be sold this evening at the Briggs House.

—At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon the horses attached to one of Fortune's brewery wagons ran away at the corner of Halsted and Catharine streets. The driver, Peter Slatterly, was thrown from his seat, and the vehicle rolled over him, injuring him severely about the head and shoulders. He resides at No. 20 Depuyster street.

—General B. R. Cowen, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, and head of the Commission sent out some months ago to the Sioux Indians of the Upper Missouri, arrived in the city, last evening, en route to Washington. The other members of the Commission, Hon. N. J. Turney, and Colonel J. W. Wham, with others of the party, including two interpreters, accompanied by about thirty-five Indians, will arrive here to-morrow.

—One of the principal editors of the Times, Mr. Charles Hine, to whose ability and conscientious adhesion to principle that journal has for years been indebted for the reliable portion of its contents, has recently been discharged. His only offence, apart from the enormous one of truthfulness, was the declaration, at a political meeting, that he favored the election of Horace Greeley as President of the United States.

—Rev. W. H. Burns is now closing his pastorate of three years with the people of the Maxwell Street Methodist Church, the members and friends of which surprised Mr. and Mrs. Burns, on Thursday evening last, presenting to the worthy lady a full china service, gilt-banded, with table linen, etc. The pastor has been successful and earnest, and will carry with him the love and regard of all.

—James Bush, for two years a fireman on the steamer Corona, became involved in an altercation with a deck hand, yesterday afternoon, and was stabbed three inches below the diaphragm, near the ninth rib. The row took place in front of Constantine's store, near Goodrich's landing. Bush's wound, on being probed, proved to be quite a serious affair. It was evidently made with a jackknife. Both men were intoxicated.

—Captain John Harrington, Inspector of Customs, assumed the hammer of the auctioneer yesterday afternoon, and, proceeding to the corner of Custom House alley and LaSalle street, gathered a crowd, and knocked down 100 pairs of kid gloves, 68 bolts of ribbons, and about 800 yards of lace for $384. The goods had been smuggled into the city, and were captured by Colonel Tom Keefe, about a month ago.

—The Board of Public Works granted the following building permits, yesterday: To W. H. Bush, two-story and basement brick building, 22x58, No. 121 Oak street; American Merchants' Union Express Company, six-story and basement stone building, 90x198, Nos. 72, 74, and 76 Monroe street.

—The range of yesterday's temperature was as follows, observations having been taken by Manasse & de Yongh, opticians, 33 and 80 West Madison street, every half hour: At 7:30 a. m., 68 deg.; 8 a. m., 70; 8:30 a. m., 71; 9 a. m., 75; 9:30 a. m., 77; 10 a. m., 77; 10:30 a. m., 77; 11 a. m., 79; 11:30 a. m., 82; 12 m., 84; 12:30 p. m., 83; 1 p. m., 83; 1:30 p. m., 84; 2 p. m., 84; 2:30 p. m., 83; 3 p. m., 83; 3:30 p. m., 82; 4 p. m., 82; 4:30 p. m., 81; 5 p. m., 80; 5:30 p. m., 79; 6 p. m., 79; in the shade.

—Applications are being constantly made to the French Consulate in this city by persons belonging to the provinces recently annexed by France to Germany, in the matter of the option of their nationality, in the belief that such option expires on October 1 of this year. According to the additional convention to the Treaty of Peace, of Dec. 11, 1871, the privilege of selecting nationality by persons born in the annexed provinces, and not now residing in Europe, is extended until Oct. 1, 1873. So we are advised by Grimaud de Caux, acting French Consul in Chicago.

—Mr. John Kenny, better known as 'Squire Kenny, for eight years a Justice of the Peace in the town of Cicero, died at 5 o'clock last evening at the residence of his son, M. B. Kenny, No. 1,033 West Madison street. Deceased was one of the oldest and most respected citizens in this vicinity. He had lived here for more than twenty-five years, and had held several positions of honor and trust. His illness lasted about six months. A wife and six children are left to mourn his loss. The funeral takes place in carriages to-morrow forenoon, at 10 o'clock, from No. 1,033 West Madison street, going to Calvary Cemetery.

—Joseph Barclay, a boy about 17 years of age, was arrested yesterday for having deserted from the United States Army. He belongs in this city, and enlisted here about a month ago owing to the cruelty of his step-mother, who resides at the corner of Monroe street and Winchester avenue. He was a drummer boy in Company B, Newport (Ky.) Barracks. Yesterday he returned to this city, and repaired to the house of his relatives. He found that they were out, and went to his room to change his clothes. Meanwhile his step-mother came in, and caused the boy's arrest, first on the charge of burglary, and then on that of desertion. He will be held until called for by the Government authorities.

—The Paris American Register, of August 24, notes the whereabouts of the following Chicagoans abroad: Paris, Robert Elliott, Mrs. T. S. and Miss Hosmer, B. P. Mackey, Messrs. J. M., W. D., and J. D. Walker, Mrs. J. M. and Miss Mary S. Walker. London, S. M. Nickerson. Geneva, W. H. Bradley, A. M. Dowell, Mr. Hitchcock, Mr. Horton, W. Phelps, F. Tomaitre, Berlin, Miss Harriet Cowen, Mrs. O. Jackson, Mrs. A. J. McDougall. Munich, J. P. Brooks, E. B. Isham and family, Charles Knickerbocker. Baden Baden, Mr. and Mrs. A. Eichhold, Mrs. Horace White. Brussels, C. D. and Mrs. William Carroll, A. H. Ewing. Venice, S. A. Douglas.

—On account of incorrect information from the officer having the case in charge, THE TRIBUNE was unwittingly made to misrepresent a worthy clergyman of Racine, Wis., Rev. L. Howard, in connection with the purchase of a bogus watch at a swindling auction store, an account of which appeared in this paper on the 8th inst. The true facts of the case are that the watch was sold to a son of Mr. Howard, the latter having temporarily left the lad, together with another boy who was also en route for a college in Michigan, and, while the back of their guardian was turned, the boys were made the victims of the contemptible imposition. That which we were led to believe was a spicy item of truthful news proves to have been a gross misrepresentation, for which a member of the Mayor's police is responsible, and the publication of which is heartily regretted by THE TRIBUNE.

OHIO.

The Late Railroad Disaster—Coroner's Inquest.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MANSFIELD, O., 10.—The Coroner's inquest on the dead bodies of the recent Railroad accident near Independence, returned a verdict charging the responsibility on E. M. Livingston, Supervisor of trains. The company, however, are disposed to blame Patrick, the conductor of the North bound Express. The following additional dead have been named: Edward Emerson, Independence, O.; S. Scott, Fredericktown. Mrs. Phillips, of Fredericktown, has since died, making a total of dead so far, ten persons. Windeld Kanagy, of Independence, instead of Wakefield Ramsey, is one of the wounded, and is lying very low. Wm. Lanchart, of Independence, is not expected to recover. The additional wounded are J. P. Fiddler, of Fulton County, O.; Sampson Zent, of Fredericktown, badly hurt, and reported dead; Wm. Phillips, of Fredericktown, and Ed. Pace, of Independence.

The Chamber of Commerce Difficulty.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 10.—In pursuance of a call for a meeting of the members dissenting from the action of the Chamber of Commerce, yesterday, in the case of E. L. & T. S. Johnson, about 90 members of the Chamber assembled this morning in the Merchants' Exchange, and organized by calling Hon. George F. Davis to the chair. In the meeting were some of the oldest members of the institution. A resolution declaring in favor of withdrawal from the Chamber, and of procuring a suitable room for future meetings was discussed, and the meeting appeared in favor of independent action, but strong appeals were made by President Rowland, George F. Davis, and others, and it was finally determined to postpone action for five days, with the understanding that an effort should be made to take from the table the recommendation of the Board to suspend the parties for thirty days, and endeavor to procure further action by the Chamber. On 'Change, notice was given that a motion would be made next Friday to take the case from the table.

The Exposition.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., 10.—The display of iron and wood working machines on the Exposition is very full, all kinds of such machinery being shown in operation. Our Ohio manufacturers enter the most of these machines. A paper-hanging machine, which performs all the necessary operations; a high and low pressure engine and Roots' sectional boiler, and among the most noted articles on exhibition in Power Hall. The display in this hall is notable, rather for completeness than for novelty. All the machinery is to be seen in actual operation.

The crowd is continually increasing.

IOWA.

State Fair.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Sept. 10.—The Nineteenth Annual Fair of the Iowa State Agricultural Society opened in this city yesterday, and, on account of the heavy rain on Saturday and Sunday, the entries have not been as large as heretofore. However, to-day, the number of cattle and horses which has arrived are immense, and now everything goes to show that this will be the most successful fair held in this State. In cattle there are over three hundred entries, the principal exhibitors being J. R. Syburn, Saml. Dysart, and W. R. Duncan, of Illinois, and Colonel May, of Iowa. The horse department, as yet, is not as full as last year, but there are over 100 entries, embracing some of the best stock of the country. A number of celebrated racers are expected here to-morrow, and everything goes to show that the fair will prove a grand success. The track is in splendid condition, the building roomy and commodious, while the stalls present an appearance of comfort and convenience for the stock not excelled at any fair we have ever seen. If the weather for the remainder of the week is good, the fair will be a successful one.

The Indian Delegation—War Dances—Their Programme of Travel.

SIOUX CITY, Sept. 10.—The Indian delegation left at 4:30 this afternoon, via the Chicago & Northwestern Road. They will arrive in Chicago at 8 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, remain only one hour, and then proceed on their way to Washington, via the Pan Handle route. Last evening the spacious dining-room of the Hubbard House was cleared, and the Indians gave several of their wild dances before a large crowd of ladies and gentlemen. The dance was weird, strange, and very interesting. Several of the chiefs are very noted. Among them are Running Antelope and the Grass and Medicine Bear; the latter especially has been a great warrior, and has probably taken more scalps than any other Indian on the head-waters of the Missouri. The delegation will spend a few days in Washington, then go to Philadelphia and New York, from thence to Chicago, St. Louis and other points West, reaching here on their return in about thirty days.

ILLINOIS.

The Supreme Court—The State Fair—New Opera House.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Sept. 10.—The Supreme Court of the Northern Grand Division convened for the September term to-day at 3 p. m. A full bench was present, and the bar was largely represented. Since the Court last assembled the Court House has been greatly enlarged by wings upon its north and south sides, and internally refurnished in a superior manner. The following motions in the undermentioned cases were made:

179. Luther & Milliken vs. W. B. Martin. Motion by appellants to submit in briefs, to be filed, was passed until the briefs were filed.

It was moved by Mr. Robey that a rule be entered on the Clerk to pay the costs collected in the cases of Gardner et al. vs. The City of Chicago, and a similar motion regarding thirty-eight like cases. It was required by the Court that one of the cases be docketed.

18. Lloyd v. Lloyd. Submitted by appellant on briefs filed.

138. F. Cramer v. Leopold. Similar action.

111. Otto Zrech v. Michael Sunger. Error from Aurora. Motion to dismiss [illegible].

113. John Jussey v. John Horn. Error from Aurora. Motion for rule on plaintiff in error to show why he should not give security for costs.

166. Wm. Spingen v. Maria Trout. Appeal from Tazewell. Submitted by appellant on briefs filed.

169 and 180. James H. Carr v. Rising. Motion for exemption of costs.

60. Bishops of Chicago v. Chinoyray et al. Motion for certiorari.

After the Court had announced that the call of the Docket would not begin until Monday the 16th inst., but that motions would be heard in the interim, an adjournment was had till 9 a. m. to-morrow.

Preparations for the State Fair are all but completed. As apprehension has been felt that the accommodations would be insufficient for visitors, it may be well to state that in addition to the capacity of the regular hotels, a temporary one, to afford lodging for 300, has been erected. The city has provided beds in the various halls for 1,500, and many private houses will be ready for guests. No difficulty is found as to provide for the expected multitude.

The Opera House is getting its scenery in, and will be opened on Monday night by the company of the Chicago Academy of Music.

The State Board of Equalization—The Lincoln Monument.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 10.—The State Board of Equalization will conclude their work to-morrow and adjourn sine die. The Committee on General Equalization has not yet reported, but they present the following table of figures for 1872:

GRAIN.

Wheat, acres	[illegible]
Corn, acres	[illegible]
Other field products, acres	[illegible]
Total acres	[illegible]

LIVE STOCK.

Horses, head	[illegible]
Cattle, head	[illegible]
Sheep, head	[illegible]
Hogs, head	[illegible]
Mules and asses, heads	[illegible]

In Cook County, the Board diminished the assessment 5 per cent on personal property, and added 5 per cent on railroad property.

The Lincoln Monument Association have been informed that New York City has raised the money ($13,700) to pay for the group of statuary for the Lincoln Monument which was assigned to that city; also, that the $10,000 voted by the Legislature of New York is subject to their order. The money to complete the Monument is now assured, and the work will soon be done.

The Texas Cattle Fever.

LEXINGTON, Ill., Sept. 9.—A dreadfully fatal disease, known as Texas fever, is prevailing among the cattle in this locality. Forty milch cows have died in the town within two weeks, and many more are sick. It is equally bad in the country. They live when attacked from two to six days. Not a single case recovered from the disease. Butter and beef are no longer used. It is attributed to the large importation of Texas stock during the summer, and it is expected that all native cattle that have been exposed will be lost. A meeting of those who have lost cattle has been held, and a committee appointed to wait upon the stock men and demand damages. Great alarm prevails.

The Central Illinois Fair—A Heavy Suit—Political.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Sept. 10.—The Central Illinois Fair opened most propitiously at the grounds of the Morgan County Agricultural Board in this city, to-day. In all the departments the entries are large and the exhibition, especially in the cattle, horse, and swine departments, is magnificent. In the trotting race, this afternoon, which never beat 2:40, Honest John, a Greene County horse, was the winner in three straight heats.

Oscar A. Deleum, a lawyer of Jacksonville, to-day, instituted suit against the Chicago & Alton Railroad for $10,000 for damages he claims to have sustained, some time since, by an engine of said road frightening a horse attached to a buggy in which he was riding, causing the animal to run away, throwing him out, and injuring him badly.

General O'Neil is to-night addressing a mass meeting on the public square in this place, in behalf of Greeley and Brown.

Will County Fair.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Sept. 10.—This was the first day of the third annual fair of the Will County Agricultural and Mechanical Association. The weather is perfectly delightful, and everybody connected with the fair is shipping, for a grand success is assured. At 6 o'clock to-night, 500 entries of swine, 250 of horses, 200 of cattle, 100 of sheep, and 1,000 of other articles had been made. All the stalls and pens on the grounds are filled, and all the mechanics that can be had are building more as fast as possible. Hon. Robt. Mills, of Lockport, is on the grounds in person, with his celebrated herd of short-horns; and Messrs. Miller and Powell, of Beecher, are here with a large herd of Herefords, among which is the celebrated bull Sir Charles, 5 years old, weight 2,600 pounds. They also exhibit 24 head of Cotswold sheep. James A. Perry, of Iroquois County, is also here with his three imported Norman stallions. In fact, we have the best show on the grounds now that can be seen at any fair in the West. All entries close at noon to-morrow.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Memphis City liabilities amount to $3,802,000; assets, $256,000.

—The new office and building of the St. Louis Republican will cost $250,000.

—The receipts of the Davenport Fair this year were nearly $4,000 less than the fair of 1871.

—A curious discovery was lately made at Pompeii, namely: A glass bottle still full of oil. The liquid is to be analyzed, to ascertain its greater or less degree of preservation.

—San Francisco papers state that the vintage of 1871 is the best ever produced by the State, and that the one of the present year will probably excel even that.

—Bathers at Trouville have a caldron of hot water awaiting them on the beach, into which they step and have the chill taken off.

—A sect, recently organized, called the New Shakers, who hop and dance until they swoon away, are now enlivening religious circles in London.

—This is the last month that Internal Revenue stamps will have to be affixed to legal documents, as the law abolishing all stamp duties imposed by Schedule B, except the tax of two cents upon bank checks, drafts, or orders, takes effect on the 1st of October.

—An exchange says that "Young men in England are forfeiting their marriage engagements in consequence of the high price of coal." They shouldn't stand back on that account. They ought to know that many a man's wife makes the house hot enough for him without the use of a pound of coal.

—The prejudice against color still lingers even in the heart of New England. A New Hampshire cat lately had two kittens, one white and the other black, and she deliberately drowned her colored offspring and devoted her sole attention to the survivor. The unfeline creature!

—The New Iberia (La.) Progress states that near Fausse Point and other localities drinking water has been selling at 50 cents per gallon. In New Iberia, Mr. Serrett, the hotel keeper, is paying 50 cents a demijohn for water.

—As an illustration of the amount of capital seeking investment in good railroad bonds, the New York Express mentions that a single banking firm in that city has disposed of nearly $60,000,000 of railroad bonds within the past few years, or since the Government commenced to call in its 5-20 and 6 per cent debt.

—Some figures given by the [illegible] show that the profits of the manufactures of that State were $102,000,000 in 1870, or about $68 per capita to the population. The wages paid amounted to [illegible], which to those employed in the [illegible] was equivalent to $421 each.

—Wayne Brown, agent of the Southern Express Company at Athens, Tenn., absconded about four years ago, with $40,000 of the company's money. He returned to Athens from the South, a few days ago, in the last stages of consumption, and says he came home to die.

—A nice old lady of sixty summers, who was just married for the first time, caused some merriment in the Meriden depot the other day, by her anxiety to have everybody rejoice with her. On meeting a friend, she said in a loud tone, evidently intending to be heard by all in the room: "I am married, and am taking my weddin' tower, and these are my weddin' clothes, and that's my husband a-comin'!" and the old fellow seemed to be as delighted as his wife.

—A correspondent of the Philadelphia Press calls attention to the fact that the lives of many valuable horses have been sacrificed during the last summer by drinking from the public fountains. He says: "Every old diseased horse drinks from them. I have seen a half pint of slaver left in the basin after such a horse had had a drink, and immediately after I have seen a fine horse drink from the same basin, drink what was little better than poison."

The Chicago Tribune.

Thursday Morning, September 12,

Henry Baetz, of Manitowoc, ha[s been] nominated by the Radicals of the [...] Wisconsin District.

The Liberal-Democratic nominee[s for] electors-at-large in New Hampshire [...] P. Wheeler and Mason W. Tappan.

President Thiers will, on the ope[ning of] the French Assembly, propose the [...] of the office of Vice President.

The Radical majority in Maine will [probab]ly not vary one hundred from 16,000, [show]ing a falling off of over 4,000, as co[mpared] with the Gubernatorial vote of 1868.

General George B. McClellan and [Willi]am Browning were chosen as Elect[ors by] the Liberal and Democratic State C[onvent]ions at Trenton, N. J., yesterday.

The score or less of Prohibitionists [of Con]necticut have resolved in favor of Bl[ack and] Russell, the Prohibition candida[tes for] President and Vice President.

The Radicals of Delaware have [put in] nomination Benjamin S. Booth and D[...] F. Collins as Presidential Electo[rs...] have nominated James R. Lofland fo[r Con]gress.

Ex-Governor Curtin has been nom[inated] by the Pennsylvania Liberal Rep[ublican] State Committee as candidate for De[legate-]at-Large to the State Constitutional C[onvent]ion.

The German, Russian, and Austri[an Em]perors, having conferred many order[s on] each other, are making their formal [...] Alexander and Francis Joseph w[ill] start for their respective capitals.

The Liberals and Democrats o[f New] Hampshire are confident that they [will se]cure a majority of 5,000 for their [candid]ates in November. The Radical m[ajority] in that State in March last was o[...]

Judge Joseph R. Flanders, of New [York,] who was one of the prominent leade[rs of the] Louisville movement, repudiates th[e] scheme, declaring that that gatheri[ng was] projected and directed by the Adm[inistrat]ion.

Colonel Gilmore, the nominee for L[ieuten]ant Governor on the Liberal De[mocratic] ticket in Missouri, being ineligible [under] the State Constitution, has withdraw[n, and] Charles P. Johnson, Liberal, of St. [Louis, h]as been placed on the ticket in his [stead].

The Liberals and Democrats of Co[nnectic]ut, in Convention at Hartford ye[sterday,] nominated the following Electors-at[-large:] Minot S. Osborne, Democrat, editor [of the] New Haven Register, and Francis B. [...] Liberal. The resolutions reaffirm [the Cin]cinnati platform, and indorse the [...] of that Convention.

In the case of the People vs. the [...] Rendering Company, Judge Tree, [of the] Criminal Court, yesterday refused the [...] an information filed by the Distric[t Attor]ney. Counsel for defendant claim[ed that] the law of 1870, on the subject of nu[isances,] is inoperative; that a general statut[e ...] under which their client must be ind[icted].

Tobacco and cigar pedlers who [carry on] their business on railroad cars, will [hereaft]er be considered as dealers by the [revenue a]uthorities, and be obliged to [sell only] properly stamped packages, under [...] tax receipt. The receipt must show [the] number of car, &c. The same rule [will ap]ply to all vessels navigating inland [waters].

The Liberals and Democrats of M[assachu]setts have put in nomination the [following] excellent State ticket: For G[overnor,] Charles Sumner; Lieutenant G[overnor,] George M. Stearns; Secretary [of State,] George H. Monroe; Treasurer, [...] wood; Auditor, P. A. Collins; A[ttorney] General, Waldo Coburn.

Mr. Charles O'Conor has again re[iterated his] decided nay to the Committee appo[inted by] the Louisville Convention to notif[y him of] his nomination by that body. [...] However, that, upon being inform[ed that] many influential Democrats would [...] the Louisville nominees, Mr. [O'Conor] promised to modify his answer if [...] evidence in black and white coul[d be pro]duced to prove the assertion. Runn[ers have] therefore, been engaged to journe[y up and] down the Empire State to secure s[ignatures] to a circular pledging the subscrib[ers and] their influence in behalf of O'C[onor and] Adams.

The Chicago produce markets [were mod]erately active, and generally [firm]. Mess pork was in better demand, and [closed at] $14.25a14.50 per brl. Lard was [...] firm, at 8 7-8a9c for winter, and [...] for summer. Meats were more a[ctive, at] 1-8c lower, at 6 1-4c for shoulders, [and ...] for short ribs. Highwines were active, [de]mand, at 1-2c decline, closing at [...] Lake freights were active, [and] 1-2c lower, at 12 1-2c for corn by [sail to Buf]falo. Flour was quiet and [...] Wheat was active, and 1 1-2[c ...] closing at $1.25 for car lo[ts ...] seller the month, and $1.18a1.18 [...] October. Corn was active, and [...] closing easier, at 36 1-2a36 5-8c [...] 37 7-8a38c seller October. Oats [were] active, but a shade firmer at 24 [...] and 25 1-2a25 3-4c seller October. [Rye was] quiet and firm, at 65c. Barley w[as in] demand and firm at 65c cash, and [...] the month, or seller October. T[here was a] fair degree of activity in the hog [market, and] prices were firm at the advance o[f] yesterday. The bulk of the sal[es were at] $4.90a5.10. Cattle continue dull, [with] the supply largely exceeding the [demand.] Sheep were unchanged, being fai[r at] $4.00a5.75.

The Metis Investigation.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 11.—The [inves]tigation was continued to-day. Albe[rt ...] a passenger, testified that he w[as ...] a crash. Soon after Captain Hall [said the] vessel was sinking. Could find no li[fe-preserver] in his room, and was unable to secur[e one ...] meeting on the hurricane-deck. [...] getting into a small boat. Only th[e ...] the boat could handle an oar beside [...] command. There were some eight o[r ...] at the stern crying for help. Row[ed ...] the stern, but the voices soon cease[d ...] struck the boat, knocki[ng ...] them into a heap. Aft[er ...] discovered that several w[ere ...] with us in the boat were missing. C[...] with us on a boat which had been lowe[red ...] authority. We sighted three schoone[rs, tried] to attract attention, but failed. [...] the steamer Thetis passed to the wi[ndward ...] we were not able to hail her. We w[ere picked up] by the smack Quilp, and taken into [...] I notified the Captain of the steame[r ...] fired up and went to the rescue. I a[m one of the] Directors of the Company, and the [...] Before I was told that the vessel w[as sinking I] discovered a difference in the motion [of the ves]sel. When I passed through the sa[loon I did] not notice any passengers coming [...] now. If there had been any ladies [...] time, they must have been drowned. [...] Urbane Baker, wheelsman of the [Metis, testif]ied that the pilot gave no signal to [...] before the collision, and that he belie[ves the] schooner was reported on the starb[oard ...] did not see her.

Albert Schroeder, passenger, w[as ...] He thought there were over 200 per[sons on board] after the disaster. No one in author[ity ...] out with the passengers to advise [...] command.

Frances Harris, stewardess, tes[tified ...] were 12, besides herself, in the [...] Thinks they all got out except [one who was] sick.

Other testimony was taken, about [the same as] has been previously published.

War Department Weather [Report].

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE [CHIEF SIGNAL] OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAPH[S AND REPORTS] FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, [WASHINGTON,] Sept. 11.—Easterly to southerly [winds, and] weather and very probably rain f[or New Eng]land on Thursday. Southeasterly [to south]erly winds, cloudy weather and [rain for the] middle and south Atlantic Stat[es. Southeast]erly winds, veering to westerly. Cloud[y ...] rain from Tennessee to Lake Er[ie, and] Michigan, the wind probably veeri[ng to westerly] and northerly, with clearing weat[her ...] day afternoon and evening. Nor[theast]erly winds, and clear weather fro[m] Northern Missouri to Minnesota [and] Wisconsin, and will extend easte[rly over Illi]nois and Lake Michigan during th[e day. Southe]rly to westerly winds for the w[...] The barometer will continue falli[ng from] Carolina north and northeasterly.

Cricket.

LONDON, Ont., Sept. 11.—A cricke[t match be]tween the English eleven and L[ondon twenty-]two was finished to-day. The [...] Canadians made 150; the Canadian[s ...] English play to-morrow against a [team of twenty-] two, selected from all parts of the [Dominion].